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CORRIGENDA.



- PAGE viii., line 8, for mantained, read maintained.
- “ viii., “ 25, for batallia read, batalla.
- “ viii., “ 26, for classscal, read classical.
- “ xi., “ 17, for indispensible, read indispensable.
- “ xiii., “ 2, for mantained, read maintained.
- “ 2, “ 2, omit R, *chiedere*. QUÆRERE.
- “ 2, “ 3, for LACTEM, read LAC(TIS).
- “ 3, “ 15, for yerrar ERRARE, read yerro, ERROREM.
- “ 5, “ 6, for quite, read quite.
- “ 9, “ 13, for aqua, read agua.
- “ 18, “ 19, after *á*, insert *í*; line 26, for *flor*, read *flor*.
- “ 19, “ 5, first word, omit s.
- “ 21, “ 4, for *Adjectivos*, read *Adjetivos*.
- “ 22, “ 31, for *tanta*, read *tanto*.
- “ 23, “ 4, 5, 28, for *menos*, read *ménos*.
- “ 28, “ 34, for 1-32 read 1-31.
- “ 31, “ 5, for *dí sí*, read *de sí*.
- “ 31, “ 10, for *diamelo*, read *diómelo*.
- “ 33, “ 32, for *estapluma*, read *est i pluma*.
- “ 33, “ 32, for silver, read silver.
- “ 34, “ 2, after *ese*, insert in poetry and.
- “ 35, “ 1, for *mulieres*, read *mugeres*.
- “ 35, “ 12, for Prononus, read Pronouns.
- “ 35, “ 21, for *invidi a*, read *envidia*.
- “ 37, “ 6, for *pronominale*, read *pronominal*.
- “ 39, “ 3, for tendancy, read tendency.
- “ 39, “ 27, for eis read (ab)eis.
- “ 46, “ 5, for tedido, read tenido.
- “ 46, “ 21, for Hubise, read Hubiese.
- “ 48, “ 21, for *sin* (spanish), read sea.
- “ 51, “ 12, for *rogó*, read *royó*.
- “ 51, “ 13, for create, read believe.
- “ 51, “ 25, for *hinció*, read *hinchió*.
- “ 54, “ 15, for *alabadosi*, read *alabadose*.
- “ 54, “ 21, for *vos*, read *os*; line 27, *llave* read *llueve*.
- “ 56, “ 9, after the first letter, insert e.
- “ 57, “ 10, for *súntid*, read *sentid*.
- “ 59, “ 8, for *jugumos*, read *juguemos*.
- “ 61, “ 6, for *prevalrese*, read *prevalerse*.
- “ 64, “ 28, for *consequir*, read *conseguir*.
- “ 65, “ 11, for 2, read 5.
- “ 69, “ 14, for *escribió*, read *escribía*; line 17, omit s.
- “ 69, “ 25, for *sabe*, read *conoce á*.
- “ 69, “ 29, for *inplying*, read *implying*.
- “ 71, “ 29, for *ardon*, read *perdon*.
- “ 76, “ 16, for *paplees*, read *papeles*.
- “ 76, “ 23, for *ilostre*, read *ilustre*.
- “ 77, “ 5, for *decimo quarto*, read *decima quarta*.
- “ 80, “ 28, for *nuovo*, read *nuero*.

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A MANUAL
OF
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR
OF THE
SPANISH LANGUAGE
WITH AN
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

BY
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PREFACE.

This Spanish Grammar has been prepared to meet the wants of a class of students who do not desire to speak Spanish, or have not time to learn the language as presented in the grammars now in use. They have a few weeks (or months) only which they can devote to that subject, and they wish to be introduced, as soon as practicable, to the literature, and gain, if possible, some facility in reading it. They want only so much of grammar as may aid them in attaining the desired end.

Such works as those of De Tornos and Sauer, though admirably adapted to the use of those who wish to speak the language, are not suitable for those whose time is so limited. With this want in view, the aim has been to present the general facts of the language in a comprehensive and simple form.

Among these essential facts have been included the varieties of declension and conjugation, in order that the different forms of inflected words may be readily distinguished. The most common uninflected words have also been given with their significations that they may be committed to memory, and thus translation may be facilitated.

The principles of pronunciation have been stated that the students may have an idea of the sound of the lan-

guage in connection with the reading. A brief extract from Cervantes ("Don Quixote") has been introduced, presenting nearly all the peculiarities of sound, which should be daily read until every word can be easily and accurately pronounced. This same extract will serve as an exercise for the application of the various facts respecting the parts of speech as they are consecutively learned in the grammar. Thus in two or three weeks the student will be prepared to commence the reading of Spanish authors with some degree of satisfaction.

An effort has also been made to give, as briefly as possible, a comparative view of the relations of the Spanish to the parent Latin and the sister languages, the French and Italian. As no etymological dictionary of the Spanish language was accessible, the derivations have nearly all been traced by the aid of such dictionaries in the other languages, particularly those of Littré, "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," and Bolza, "Vocabolario Genetico-Etimologico della Lingua Italiana," together with Diez, "Romance Dictionary," ed. by T. C. Donkin.

In the preparation of this Manual the best grammars in Spanish, French and English have been consulted, together with the latest works on comparative philology, but special acknowledgements are due to M. Brachet and Mr. G. Ticknor, from whose works many facts have been drawn relating to the history of the language.



INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

OF THE

ORIGIN OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

1. The earliest inhabitants of Spain, of whom we have any knowledge, were the Iberians. At a very remote period, they seem to have occupied the entire peninsula, south of the Pyrenees, but of their origin and history scarcely anything is known. It is evident that they were a very valiant and warlike people, since their power was never completely subdued by any of the numerous hosts that from time to time invaded the land. Traces of their language are found in the names of certain rivers, mountains and other localities, which must have been given in those early ages. A remnant of this ancient race still exists among the mountains of Northwestern Spain, maintaining their distinctive customs and institutions, and speaking a language which appears to have but few features in common with that of any other people.

2. At a period prior to any authentic record, the foremost of those tribes migrating from the East, reached the western shores of Europe and entered Spain.

These invaders were Celts, and after a severe and protracted contest for the supremacy, they ultimately conquered, and gradually incorporated with themselves, the native population, with the exception of the few who took refuge among the mountains. Of this union sprung the people known as the Celtiberians, whom the Romans subsequently found occupying the principal part of the country.

3. But another people, the Phœnicians, had at some unknown period (B. C. 1000?) previously visited this El Dorado and established colonies near the Pillars of Hercules, in the vicinity of Cadiz, whence they drew much of that wealth that gave them such pre-eminence among the neighboring nations. Through these colonies the Carthaginians (from a sister colony) entered Spain, and subsequently, after the first Punic War, undertook the conquest and occupation of the whole territory. In this undertaking they were opposed by the Romans, a rival power whose aid was first invoked by the Grecian colonists living on the Eastern coast. The Carthaginians were at first successful. They extended their conquests as far as the Iberus (Ebro), and founded Carthagera, which in thirty years (according to Livy) became one of the richest cities in the world. But the Romans under the Scipios finally gained the ascendancy over them, and at the end of the second Punic War, B. C. 201, the Carthaginians were driven from the country.

4. Then commenced that violent and protracted contest between the Romans and the native tribes, which, after nearly two centuries of blood and crime, ended in the supremacy of Rome, 19 B. C. To the effects of this conquest can be traced the chief influences

which have made the Spanish language what it is at the present day. From the very beginning of the Roman invasion, wherever the Roman arms were triumphant, there was soon established the military colony, with the civil administration, the civilization and language of Rome.

5. Some of these colonies, like Tarragona, Carthage and Cordova, became very important and prosperous long before the subjugation of the Central and Northern sections of the country, while Cadiz was described by Strabo as second only to Rome itself in regard to activity, wealth and population. Spain soon became the most important of the Roman provinces. The Spanish subjects, appreciating the superiority of Roman civilization, adopted the customs and language of their conquerors, and many attained to great distinction. A native of Cadiz, (Balbus) was the first foreigner who reached the Consulship, and received the honors of a public triumph, and Trajan, a native of Italica, near Seville, was the first foreigner who occupied the imperial throne.

6. Under the beneficent policy of Rome, which was exceptionally mild and conciliatory in Spain, great attention and encouragement were given to learning and literature. The children of the principal native families were provided with accomplished teachers, who gave the best education in the purest Latin. As a consequence some of the brightest lights in Latin literature arose in Spain. The poets of Cordova spoke Latin so well that the cultured ear of Cicero could only detect something "rude and foreign" in their accent. Another native of Cordova, Portius Latro, an eminent advocate, was the founder of a noted school of Rhetoric at Rome. The

best writer of his age on Agriculture was Columella, a native of Cadiz. Lucan, Martial, Quintillian and the two Senecas, were Spaniards. It is evident, therefore, that a pure and classic Latin was both taught and spoken in Spain, even purer than was known in Gaul, or even in Italy outside of Latium. This became so generally accepted that a Spanish rhetorician at Rome, about 200 A. D., maintained that the Latin was the universal language of his native country.

Yet it is not probable that this universally spoken language was identical with the classical dialect of literature. Not all the colonists and soldiers spoke the Latin of Cicero and Virgil. The popular speech of the unlettered differed from the pure diction of the cultured not only in its vocabulary but also to a certain extent, in its system of inflection. This separation between the "SERMO NOBILIS" and the "SERMO PLEBEUS," "RUSTICUS," which had commenced even in Rome as early as the time of the second Punic War, had widened until, in the time of Cæsar, they were regarded in many respects as quite distinct, ("CASTRENSE VERBUM"). For instance, instead of the classical "EQUUS," "HEBDOMAS," "PUGNA," the people and the soldiers used the popular *caballus*, *septimana*, *batualia*, words which now exist in the Spanish forms *caballo*, *semana*, *batallia*. This popular dialect, closely connected with the purest classical Latin, became the generally spoken language throughout the greater part of the peninsula. Thus there can be no doubt that during the 400 years of uninterrupted Roman rule the people became thoroughly Romanized. Roman laws and customs, Roman civilization and refinement everywhere prevailed.

8. Before the decline of this civilization another

element was introduced which subsequently modified greatly both the character and the language of the people. Near the end of the second century churches had been publicly established, and not long after Christianity became the prevalent religion of the country. Although the prayers and services of the church were in the literary dialect, yet the clergy, being often humble, unlettered men, more anxious to convert the masses than to win princes and nobles, gave all their instructions in the more simple, popular dialect. Opposed to the pernicious doctrines of the heathen religion, they opposed the language and literature in which such doctrines were taught. Hence the church, during these centuries of confusion, corruption and decline, (the 3d to the 8th), was one of the strongest agents in leading the people to discard the old Latin, and in promoting the growth of the new and popular speech which was to become the vehicle of a higher and nobler civilization.

9. At the beginning of the fifth century the literary dialect had already extensively declined, and given place to the common speech. During the barbarian invasions and in consequence of the general confusion which then prevailed in Southern Europe, literary culture almost ceased, and ignorance everywhere prevailed. Then, with very few exceptions, the popular dialect supplanted the other. The latter survived in the official language of the church, though not understood by the worshipers, nor by many of the priests. It was also used imperfectly in a sort of "Low Latin," by some monks, officials and scholastics during the middle ages, but it was no longer the language of the people. It perished with the aristocratic and cultured classes who had spoken it. This is fully proved by the fact that whenever a different

word was employed in the two dialects to express the same idea, it is the popular word in every instance that has been retained in the modern Romanic languages. It is from the popular Roman speech therefore that we must trace the slow development of the Spanish, as well as its sister tongues, the French and Italian.

10. In the fifth Century another very important revolution was effected which gave the language a new and quite different character by the introduction of a Teutonic element. Barbarian hordes from the North, constituting a fifth race of men, quite distinct in character, origin and language from any of the four races that had preceded it, commenced their invasions by crossing the Rhine in 406-7, A. D. "Tribe succeeded tribe with all the facility and haste of a nomadic life, which knows neither local attachments nor local interests, and with all the eagerness and violence of barbarians seeking the grosser luxuries of civilization ; so that when, at the end of that century, the last of the great warlike emigration had forced for itself a place within the limits of the Roman Empire, it may be truly said that from the Rhine and the British Channel on the one side, to Calabria and Gibraltar on the other, there was hardly a spot of that empire over which they had not passed, and few where they were not then to be found possessors of the soil and masters of the political and military power." First to cross the Pyrenees were the Vandals, Alani and Suevi, who, after ravaging and desolating the Peninsula, passed on to Africa, and were seen no more. Then came the Visigoths, whose name had been a terror among the nations, but whose fierce barbarism had already been somewhat softened during their sojourn in Italy, by the genial influences of climate, civilization and

christianity. When, therefore, they passed through Southern France into Spain, (in 411) they entered the country as allies, or representatives of the Empire. As the Empire waned, their power increased, and when it fell, they held undisputed sway throughout the country. Though their character had been to a certain extent civilized and christianized, their language was still barbarous. The words had been formed in ignorance, and were imperfect and undeveloped. Bishop Ulfilas (370) had found it almost impossible to express in them the simplest ideas, of christian truth. In Spain this language was never written. It was Teutonic, or German, and had scarcely anything in common with the Latin. Yet the rulers and their subjects were so intimately connected and so mutually dependent, the one upon the other, that some medium of communication in the common intercourse of life became absolutely indispensable. Hence resulted a union of the two languages, or rather a modification of the Latin. Although the Goths had the political and military authority, with the more vigorous character, yet they were comparatively few in numbers, and their language was rude and unwritten, while on the other hand their subjects far more numerous, possessed whatever of civilization yet remained, with a more refined language, with written laws and literature, and the vast influence of the church with its numerous priests giving instruction only in the popular Latin. The Latin therefore prevailed, and, though greatly corrupted, formed the basis and by far the most important element in the new speech.

11. While many Gothic words, referring chiefly to names of familiar objects, food, implements, to war or to the peculiarities, customs and institutions of the race,

were introduced into the Latin vocabulary, the principal changes effected were those of sound, inflection and grammatical structure. The uncultivated ear of the Goth failed to detect those nice distinctions of sound which gave to the Latin its peculiar elegance and varied signification, hence they adopted those which they heard most frequently, while they introduced some of the harsh and guttural sounds to which they were accustomed, thereby effecting numerous changes in the vowels and consonants. They readily learned the individual words of the Latin vocabulary, but the grammar was altogether too philosophical and complicated. They never accurately learned its forms of declension and conjugation, but indicated the relations of nouns &c., by the article joined with prepositions, and many of the changes of the verb by auxiliaries.

12. In the eighth century, another tremendous revolution occurred, and the sixth race with peculiarities and characteristics no less striking than those of any that had preceded it, overran the country. Inspired by the genius and fanaticism of Mohammed, the Arabs, a "picturesque and extraordinary people" had already gained a success so wide and rapid, and a civilization so refined and elevated as to excite the wonder and admiration of all other nations. In less than a century they had conquered Western Asia and the North of Africa. In 711 they entered Spain near Gibraltar, won the battle of Xeres after a desperate struggle of seven days, and within three years planted the standard of the Crescent in every part of the land, except the free North-west. But there behind those rugged mountains Pelayo and his followers maintained their independence, and preserved, for a subsequent triumph, the Spanish race and the Christian faith.

13. In the Centre and South, for nearly eight centuries, the Moors maintained a splendid kingdom. The arts and sciences, agriculture and commerce all flourished, and their Libraries and literary institutions became so celebrated that they were resorted to by christian students from all countries of Europe. Great numbers of native Spanish christians remained as conquered subjects in the midst of this flourishing kingdom. Though obliged to pay a double tribute, and deprived of certain political rights, they still were allowed the free exercise of their religion, and were able to preserve themselves in a measure as a separate people. But in process of time, yielding somewhat of their national character, they came to adopt the Moorish customs and language, so that they were scarcely distinguished from the Moors except by their religion. Thus they gained the name Mozárabes, i. e., imitators of the Arabs, resembling them in appearance but not in reality. A writer in the middle of the ninth century complains that hardly one christian in a thousand could write a Latin letter to his brother though many could rival the Moors themselves in writing Arabic poetry. The records of the churches were kept in Arabic for centuries, and the Bishop of Seville even translated the Scriptures into that language because his people could read them in no other.

14. Meanwhile the Christians of the North had been living among the rude Basques in a state but little better than that of savage life. Their native speech, the vulgar Latin modified by Gothic influence, had become still more degraded in consequence of general ignorance and constant warfare. When therefore they began the re-conquest (restoration) of the country they found themselves in contact with many belonging to the same

race with themselves, still possessing the same christian faith, united in sympathy and interest. but speaking a language quite different from their own. A modification of the two idioms became therefore a necessity in order that they might have one common medium of communication. This modification also required centuries for its accomplishment.

15. The first result was manifest in the rise of several provincials dialects, as the Castilian, Galician, Catalanian, Valencian and Andalusian. These all had the popular Latin as a basis, and differed from each other according as they possessed the Gothic or Arabic element in a greater or less degree, or were influenced by a neighboring idiom as the Basque or Provençal. Among these dialects the Castilian, in consequence of its relations to the Court and the Civil power, gradually gained the ascendancy and became established as the language of Spain.

16. From the influences exerted during those centuries of Arabic dominion, 8th to 15th, the Spanish received that oriental character which distinguishes it from all the other languages of Europe. This is seen, not so much in the vocabulary of the language, as in the style and structure of the idiom, in the flowery diction, the vivid imagery, the extravagant hyperboles and the frequent use of long, high sounding words with which the Spaniard loves to clothe his thoughts, or emphasize his strange conceits.

17. At precisely what period the Spanish became recognized as a language and was reduced to writing, is not known. The oldest discovered document belongs to the year 1155, and the celebrated poem of the Cid was probably written not much later, and certainly be-



fore the year 1200. It was during the reign, and by the order, of Alfonso the Tenth, (1252-82) that the Bible was translated into Spanish, that all legal documents were written in it, that it became the language of the courts of justice, and that the foundation was laid for its use and authority wherever the Spanish power was acknowledged.

18. Since that time the Spanish has undergone no important change of form, (except perhaps a few modifications in Orthography, see Alphabet), and has received but comparatively few additions to its vocabulary. It introduced a few terms from America, from the East Indies, Italy and the Netherlands. For a time it yielded to the popular and powerful influence of the French, but it soon recovered its independence and purity, and now it stands before the world as a remarkable historic monument. It has taken at least six distinct races of men nearly three thousand years to construct it. Other nations and many wandering tribes have also lent a helping hand. But the Romans were the chief builders, as six tenths of the structure, at least, may be referred to their wonderful energy and genius. Less than one tenth can be allowed to the races that preceded them, while the Goths and Arabs brought each about one tenth, and all the rest combined to complete the work. The Roman portion is so distinctly marked that many pages have been drawn from it which may be read either as Latin or Spanish.

19. Though not so universally known among other nations as the French, yet it is spoken, as a native tongue, more widely than any other Romanic language,*

* It has been estimated that fifty-five millions speak Spanish, forty-five millions French, fifty-five millions German and ninety millions English.

and more closely than any other it resembles the Latin, in inflection, in strength, and dignity. It gives promise of being the best, the most permanent, and the most powerful representative of the old Roman speech.

20. As an eminent linguist has said, "The Spanish has not only extended its dominion over distant continents, and widely scattered islands, it has enriched, developed, and purified its own form and substance, until its claims to be one of the noblest languages spoken by man, are firmly established. To the soft sounds and the abundant vowels of the Italian, it adds greater energy and dignity ; with the French clearness and precision it combines superior elasticity, and incomparably greater fitness for poetical composition. It has all the sweetness and graceful elegance of the Portuguese, without its repulsive nasal sounds and incessant hissing. Harmonious in sound, dignified and courteous in structure, it thus represents all that is noble, grand, and touching in the character of a nation, once the greatest and proudest of Europe, and commanding the respect and sympathies of the world, even in its fallen grandeur."

SPANISH GRAMMAR.

(*Gramatica Española*).

PART FIRST.

(*Parte Primera*).

FORMS OF WORDS. (ETYMOLOGY).

(*Etimologia*).

1. ALPHABET. (*Alfabeto*).

THE Spanish Alphabet is composed of twenty-seven letters. Though most of them are the representatives of the same letters in Latin, yet many have other Latin equivalents, some of which are represented in the following table :

NAME.	LATIN EQUIV.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
A ah	E,	<i>bramar</i> , FREMERE.
B bay	F, P,	<i>bramido</i> , FREMITUS; <i>obra</i> , OPERA.
C thay	G, Q,	<i>arcilla</i> , ARGILLAM; <i>cocer</i> , COQUERE;
	T,	<i>ciencia</i> , SCIENTIAM.
Ch chay	CT, LT,	<i>hecho</i> , FACTUM; <i>noche</i> , NOCTEM;
		<i>mucho</i> , MULTUM.

NAME.	LATIN EQUIV.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
D day	R, T,	<i>chiedere</i> , QUÆRERE; <i>padre</i> , PATREM.
E ay	A, I,	<i>leche</i> , LACTEM; <i>enfermo</i> , INFIRMUM;
	O, Æ,	<i>frente</i> , FRONTEM; <i>eterno</i> , ÆTERNUM.
F éf-fay	PH,	<i>linfa</i> , LYMPHAM.
G hay	C, L,	<i>amigo</i> , AMICUM; <i>muger</i> , MULIEREM;
	Q,	<i>agua</i> , AQUAM.
H áh-tchay	F,	<i>hacer</i> , FACERE; <i>higo</i> , FICUM.
I ee	E,	<i>escribir</i> , SCRIBERE; <i>dinero</i> , DENARIUM.
J hó-tah	G, L,	<i>teja</i> , TEGULAM; <i>hijo</i> , FILIUM,
	S, X,	<i>pajaro</i> , PASSEREM; <i>dije</i> , DIXI.
L áy-lay	L,	(sometimes transposed), <i>carcel</i> , CARCEREM; <i>sillar</i> , SIBILARE.
Ll él-lyay	CL, FL,	<i>llamar</i> , CLAMARE; <i>llama</i> , FLAMMAM;
	PL,	<i>lluvia</i> , PLUVIAM.
M ém-ay		
N én-ay	M,	<i>tan</i> , TAM; <i>inmenso</i> , IMMENSUM.
Ñ én-nye-ay	GN, MN,	<i>leño</i> , LIGNUM; <i>sueño</i> , SOMNUM.
	NI, NN,	<i>señor</i> , SENIOREM; <i>año</i> , ANNUM.
O o	AU, U,	<i>oro</i> , AURUM; <i>onda</i> , UNDAM.
P pay		
Q koo	C,	<i>queso</i> , CASEUM; <i>quebrar</i> , CREPARE.
R ér-ray	L,	(sometimes transposed), <i>lirio</i> , LILIUM; <i>fraguar</i> , FABRICARE.
S és-say		
T tay		
U oo	B, C,	<i>ausencia</i> , ABSENTIA; <i>auto</i> , ACTUM;
	P,	<i>bautizar</i> , BAPTIZARE.
V vay		
X áy-kiss.		
Y ee-gree-áy-gah	G, J,	<i>yema</i> , GEMMAM; <i>yugo</i> , JUGUM.
Z thaytah	C, D, T,	<i>paz</i> , PACEM; <i>juzgar</i> , JUDICARE;
		<i>razon</i> , RATIONEM.

REM. The letters K and W of the English alphabet are found only in foreign words.

NOTE 1.—*b* is often inserted, sometimes with *r*, after *m*: *hombro*, HUMERUM; *hombre*, HOMINEM.

NOTE 2.—*d* is sometimes inserted after *l* or *n*: *humilde*, HUMILEM; *tendré*, TENERE.

NOTE 3.—Lat. *e* is often changed to *ie*: *tierra*, TERRAM; *cierto*, CERTUM; *siempre*, SEMPER.

NOTE 4.—Lat. *o* often becomes *ue*, and sometimes assumes *h* when initial; *bueno*, BONUM; *nuestro*, NOSTRUM; *huevo*, OVUM.

NOTE 5.—*s* is dropped, or an *e* is prefixed when in the Latin it was followed by *c*, *p*, or *t*; *cisma*, SCHISMA, *escudo*, SCUTUM; *esperar*, SPERARE; *estar*, STARE.

NOTE 6.—*y* is often prefixed to initial *e* (HE) *yerrar*, ERRARE; *yerba*, HERBAM.

2. CAPITAL LETTERS. (*Letras Mayusculas.*)

The capital letters are employed less frequently than in English. Thus the names of the days of the week, names of the seasons, the pronoun of the first person and the interjection *O!* are not written with capitals, except at the beginning of a sentence, or of a line of poetry. Adjectives of nationality are written with a capital only when used substantively and applied to a person. The names of the months are also sometimes written with small letters. In other cases the capitals are used nearly the same as in English.

3. PRONUNCIATION. (*Pronunciacion.*)

With few exceptions the Spanish language is pronounced exactly as it is written, and therefore presents

less difficulty to the learner than most of the other foreign languages.

1. *H* is the only silent letter.
2. Every letter, except *c* and *g*, is invariable in sound.

4. VOWELS. (*Vocales*).

The vowels are pronounced :

1. *a* like the English *a* in *far*. Ex. *casa*, house ; *padre*, father.
2. *e* like *a* in *name*. Ex. *evo*, age ; *hecho*, made.
3. *i* like *e* in *me*. Ex. *niño*, child ; *ingles*, English.
4. *o* like *o* in *obey*. Ex. *hora*, hour ; *obra*, work.
5. *u* like *oo* in *moon*. Ex. *uno*, one ; *punto*, point.
6. *y* like *e* in *me*. Ex. *y*, and ; *rey*, king.

NOTE 1.—*u* is silent in the syllable *que*, *qui*, *que*, *qui*, unless marked with the diæresis. Ex. *guerra*, war ; *guitarra*, guitar ; *que*, that ; *quien*, who ; *agüero*, augury.

NOTE 2.—*y* is rarely used as a vowel except in the conjunction *y*, and at the end of certain words. Even in these its place is frequently supplied by *i* in modern orthography. Ex. *mui* for *muy*, very ; though this form is not authorized by the Academy.

5. DIPHTHONGS. (*Diptongos*).

Such diphthongs as are found in English, French and German do not exist in Spanish, since every vowel must be distinctly pronounced ; but two and sometimes three vowels may form one syllable. Ex. *hay*, there is ; *buey*, ox.

The diphthongs recognized by the Spanish Academy are, *ai*, (*ay*), *au*, *ea*, *ei*, (*ey*), *eo*, *eu*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, *oe*, *oi*, (*oy*), *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, (*uy*), *uo*.

NOTE.—Whenever one of the vowels is accented there is no diphthong, since each vowel then belongs to a separate syllable. Ex. *brío*, strength ; *frio*, cold.

6. CONSONANTS. (*Consonantes.*)

B has very nearly the sound of the same letter in English, but is uttered with less firmness. It somewhat resembles the sound of *v*, especially in the middle of a word, and is sometimes mistaken for that letter, though the two sounds are quite distinct. Ex. *bolsa*, purse ; *beber*, to drink ; *buscar*, to seek.

C, before consonants and the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, is pronounced like *k* in English ; before *e* and *i* it has the sound of *th* in thin. Ex. *claro*, clear ; *caso*, case ; *cosa*, thing ; *cual*, which ; *centro*, centre ; *cielo*, heaven ; *leccion*, lesson.

Ch, a single letter of double form, is pronounced like *ch* in church. Ex. *coche*, coach ; *muchacho*, boy.

NOTE.—When *ch* is found in words of Greek or Hebrew origin it has the sound of *k*, but such words are now written with *c*, or *qu* before *e* or *i*. Ex. *caos*, chaos ; *quimica*, chemistry.

D has the same sound as in English, except when it is final or between two vowels, when it is much softer, resembling the sound of *th* in the, (not in thin). Ex. *dama*, lady ; *de*, of ; *Madrid*, Madrid ; *todo*, all.

F is sounded as in English, and is now used instead of *ph*. Ex. *fama*, fame ; *fuego*, fire ; *filosofia*, philosophy.

G before consonants and the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, has the sound of the English *g* in good ; but before *e* and *i* it has a very strongly aspirated guttural sound which has no equivalent in English, though the *h*, when strongly aspirated in the throat, somewhat resembles it. This guttural sound is stronger in Castillian than in any other dialect. Ex. *grande*, great ; *pagar*, to pay ; *negocio*, business ; *gusto*, taste ; *gente*, people ; *gigante*, giant.

NOTE 1.—In modern orthography *j* is written instead of *g*, in many words in which this letter would have the guttural sound.

NOTE 2.—In the syllables *gue gui* the *g* retains the hard sound, although the *u* is silent. Ex. *Miguel*, Michael ; *guia*, guide.

NOTE 3.—*Gn* is pronounced like the English *gn* in dignity. Ex. *digno*, worthy ; *signo*, sign.

H is (always silent) merely a sign marking the etymology of words, and is now omitted in many words formerly written with *ch*, *ph*, *th*. Ex. *hace*, he makes ; *higo*, fig ; *Cristiano*, Christian ; *filólogo* philologist ; *teatro*, theatre.

NOTE.—*H* is written before words beginning with *ue* and *ie*. Ex. *huerta*, orchard ; *huevo*, egg ; *hielo*, ice ; *hierro*, iron.

J has, before all the vowels, the aspirated guttural sound that is given to *g* before *e* and *i*. Ex. *jardin*, garden ; *jefe*, chief ; *jiga*, jig ; *joven*, youth ; *juez*, judge

NOTE.—*J* is now often written for *g*, and generally for *x*, when these letters would have the aspirated guttural sound. Ex. *mujer*, woman ; *Mejico*, Mexico ; *Don Quijote*, Don Quixote.

L, *M*, *N*, and *P* have the same sounds as in English. Ex. *labor*, labor ; *madre*, mother ; *nada*, nothing ; *papel*, paper.

Ll, another single letter of double form, is pronounced nearly like *lli* in brilliant. Ex. *llave*, key ; *lleno*, full ; *brillante*, brilliant ; *llorar*, to weep ; *lluvia*, rain.

Ñ (*con tilde*) has very nearly the same sound as *ni* in union. Ex. *España*, Spain ; *niño*, child.

Q, found only with *ue* and *ui*, has the sound of *k*. Ex. *queso*, cheese ; *quince*, fifteen.

NOTE.—In other combinations it has been replaced by *c*. Ex. *cuando*, when ; *cuanto*, how much.

R is pronounced nearly the same as in English. Ex. *carta*, letter ; *oro*, gold ; but at the beginning of a word, or of the second part of a compound word, when double, or preceded by *l*, *n* or *s*, it should be uttered strongly, with a rolling sound. Ex. *rosa*, rose ; *maniroto*, extravagant ; *perro*, dog ; *malrotar*, to waste ; *honra*, honor ; *Israel*, Israel ; *alrededor*, around.

S has always the sharp hissing sound of the English *s* in sister. Ex. *solo*, alone ; *casa*, house.

T is pronounced nearly as in English, but somewhat softer. Ex. *templo*, temple ; *boton*, button.

V has the same sound as in English, but is less distinctly uttered, like *b*, for which it is often taken. Ex. *vaca*, cow ; *vida*, life ; *voluntad*, will.

X, in the middle of words has the sound of *ks* or *cs*. Ex. *examen*, examination ; *maxima*, maxim.

NOTE 1.—The former guttural sound of *x* has been replaced by *j*. Ex. *reloj*, clock, watch.

NOTE 2.—Some substitute *s* for *x* before a consonant, as *estrangero*, foreign ; but this practice is unauthorized.

Y, when a consonant, is pronounced nearly like the English *y* in year. Ex. *yo*, I ; *leyes*, laws.

Z has always the sound of *th* in thin. Ex. *caza*, chase ; *zéfiro*, zephyr ; *zizaña*, discord ; *zona*, zone ; *azúcar*, sugar. This sound is of Arabic origin. *Z* is now written in place of the ancient *ç* as *Zaragoza* for Çaragoça.

NOTE 1.—A single consonant between two vowels is always joined to the latter vowel. Ex. *a-mor*, *le-che*, *ga-llo*.

NOTE 2.—Two consonants between two vowels are separated, unless the former be *f*, or any mute except *t*, followed by *l* or *r* when both are joined to the following vowel. Ex. *cas-tor* ; *azu-fre* ; *ta-bla* ; *at-leta*.

NOTE 3.—Of three consonants the last only, *l* and *r* excepted, belongs to the following syllable. Ex. *cons-tar*.

NOTE 4.—No Spanish word or syllable can commence with *s* followed by a consonant. Ex. *ciencia*, SCIENTIAM ; *estado*, STATUM ; *ins-pirar*, IN-SPIRARE.

NOTE 5.—The consonants *c*, *n*, and *r* only are doubled. In such cases they must be pronounced separately. Ex. *Faccion*, *innato*, *hierro*.

7. PUNCTUATION. (*Puntuacion*).

The marks of punctuation are generally employed in the same manner as they are in English.

EXCEP. 1.—The apostrophe is not used.

EXCEP. 2.—The marks of interrogation and exclamation, (in addition to the English usage), are generally placed inverted at the beginning of a sentence, interrogative or exclamatory, unless the preceding words convey a sufficient warning to the reader. Ex. *¿ Hablan el'os frances ?* Do they speak French ? *¡ Ojalá cesara la guerra !* Would to God the war would end !

Exc. 3.—The sign (*~*) called *tilde*, which is peculiar to the Spanish language, is placed over the *n* in order to indicate the liquid sound. (See 6. *Ñ*).

Exc. 4.—The acute accent (*'*) is used in the following cases : (1) It is placed over the vowels *á*, *é*, *ó*, *ú*, when used either as prepositions or conjunctions. (2) It is given to certain words to distinguish them from others of the same form having a different signification. Ex. *tú*, thou ; *tu*, thy ; *él*, he ; *el*, the ; *si*, if ; *si*, yes ; *porque*, because ; *porqué*, why ? &c. (3) It is placed

over the vowel on which the stress is laid in pronunciation, whenever there is a deviation from the general rules of syllabic accent. Ex. *lápiz*, pencil ; *allí*, there ; *periódico*, newspaper ; *al-úzar*, palace.

8. SYLLABIC ACCENT (*Acento Silabico*).

The syllabic accent, or the stress which is laid upon a certain syllable in every word, is determined by the following general rules :

1. Words that end in a consonant are accented on the last syllable. Ex. *comer*, to eat ; *papel*, paper.

2. Words that end in a vowel, or in the diphthongs ending in *a*, *e*, *o*, are accented on the penultimate syllable. Ex. *padre*, father ; *tesoro*, treasure ; *aqua*, water ; *gloria*, glory ; *nadie*, nobody ; *imperio*, empire ; *linea*, line ; *virgineo*, virginal ; *heroe*, hero ; *mutuo*, mutual.

NOTE 1.—The verbal termination *ia*, being a contraction of *iba*, retains the accent on the *i*. Ex. *tenia*, *tendria*.

NOTE 2.—The consonants *n* and *s* in the plural of verbs and nouns do not affect the accent, which remains the same as in the singular : *hablo*, *hablan* ; *libro*, *libros*.

EXCEP. *carácter*, *caractéres*, *régimen*, *regimenes*.

NOTE 3.—Proper names terminating in *s* or *ez*, and words of the same character derived from the Greek or Latin, are accented on the penult. Ex. *Cervantes*, *López*, *César*, *crisis*.

NOTE 4.—Words ending in *ia*, denoting the place where anything is made or sold, are accented on the *i*. Ex. *Sastrería*, tailor's shop ; *librería*, book-store ; *panadería*, bakery.

NOTE 5.—In diphthongs not final the stress usually falls upon the former vowel. Ex. *baile*, dance ; *pausa*, pause ; *aceite*, oil ; *deuda*, debt.

Exc. When the first vowel is *i* or *u* ; when the word

containing the diphthong is a monosyllabic substantive, a verb in the infinitive mood, or an indeclinable word, the stress is laid upon the second vowel. Ex. *cielo*, heaven; *Dios*, God; *país*, country; *oír*, to hear; *aunque*, though; *ruano*, roan; *ruego*, request; *ruido*, noise.

NOTE 6.—The addition of one or more pronouns to the verb does not affect the position of the accent. Ex. *dió*, he gave; *diómelo*, he gave it to me; *cómpra*, he buys; *cómpramelo*, he buys it for me.

OBS.—The accent is generally retained upon the same syllable as in the Latin, except in verbs derived from those of the third conjugation, as *príncipe*, PRINCEPEM; *impresión*, IMPRESSIONEM; *fiel*, FIDELEM; *hacér*, FACERE; *escribir*, SCRIBERE.

READING EXERCISE.

¿Quién duda sino que en los venideros tiempos, cuando salga á luz la verdadera historia de mis famosos hechos, que el sabio que los escribiere, no ponga, cuando llegue á contar esta mi primera salida tan de mañana, de esta manera? Apenas habia el rubicundo Apolo tendido por la faz de la ancha y espaciosa tierra las doradas hebras de sus hermosos cabellos, y apenas los pequeños y pintados pajarillos con sus arpadas lenguas habian saludado con dulce y meliflua armonía la venida de la rosada aurora, que por las puertas y balcones del manchego horizonte á los mortales se mostraba, cuando el famoso, caballero D. Quijote de la Mancha, dejando las ociosas plumas, subió sobre su famoso caballo Rocinante, y comenzó á caminar por el antiguo y conocido campo de Montiel (y era la verdad que por él caminaba), y añadió diciendo: Dichosa edad y siglo dichoso aquel, adonde saldrán á luz las famosas hazañas mías, dignas de entallarse en bronce, esculpirse en



mármoles y pintarse en tablas, para memoria en lo futuro. ¡ Oh tú, sabio encantador, quienquiera que seas, á quien ha de tocar el ser cronista de esta peregrina historia! ruégote, que no te olvides de mi buen Rocinante, compañero eterno mío en todos mis caminos y carreras.

9. PARTS OF SPEECH. (*Partes de la Oracion*).

The Spanish language is composed of ten different species of words, namely: Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection. The definitions are the same as in English. The Grammar of the Academy gives only nine parts of speech, including the adjective in the noun.

1. The article, adjective, noun, pronoun, and participle are inflected to express declension; *number, gender and case*.

2. Adjectives are also inflected to express comparison.

3. The verb is inflected to express conjugation; *voice, mode, tense, number and person*.

4. The adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection are uninflected.

10. NUMBER. (*Numero*).

There are two numbers, singular and plural, having the same use and signification as in English.

11. GENDER. (*Genero*).

All nouns are either masculine or feminine; (*masculino ó femenino*). When, however, a substantive is used adjectively, or an adjective, or pronoun, is used substan-

tively representing an abstract idea, or a sentence, it is said to be of the neuter gender. Ex. *Todo era grande en este principe, lo Cristiano, lo rey, lo capitan* ; Everything was great in this prince, the Christian, the king, the captain. *Lo bueno*, the good ; *eso es nada*, that is nothing.

The gender of nouns can be determined either by their signification or their termination.

1. Nouns, which represent male beings, or which denote dignities, professions, employments, &c., appropriate to men, are masculine. Ex. *hombre*, man ; *caballo*, horse ; *emperador*, emperor ; *dentista*, dentist. EXCEPT. *haga*, (or *jaca*), nag, pony.

2. Nouns which represent female beings, or which denote dignities, professions, employments, &c., appropriate to women, are feminine. Ex. *Maria*, Mary ; *leona*, lioness ; *reina*, queen ; *costurera*, seamstress.

3. Nouns ending in *a*, *d*, *ion*, are generally feminine ; those ending in other letters are for the most part masculine ; but there are many exceptions. Ex. *tinta*, ink ; *virtud*, virtue ; *leccion*, lesson.

NOTE 1.—The names of the seasons, months and days are masculine, except *la primavera*, Spring.

NOTE 2.—Names of rivers and mountains ; of winds, countries, towns, villages, arts and sciences, not ending in *a*, are masculine.

NOTE 3.—Names of the letters of the alphabet, and of the figures of rhetoric, poetry and grammar, are feminine. EXCEPT. *pleonismo*, pleonasm.

OBS.—The suppression of the neuter gender occurred, to some extent, in the Low Latin, even before the formation of the Romanic languages. In Plautus and in the inscriptions of the third century, in the Salic Law and in writings of the fourth and fifth centuries, many

words that were neuter in classic Latin are found in the masculine, and some neuter plurals are found in the feminine ; as *ÆVUS*, *DORSUS*, *MEMBRUS*, *VESTIGIUS*, *PECORAS*, *VESTIMENTAS*, &c.

Words that were masculine, or feminine, in Latin, retain the same gender in Spanish with very few exceptions. Those that were neuter are generally masculine.

12. CASE. (*Caso*).

The relations of case, which were expressed in Latin by a change of termination, are generally indicated in Spanish, as in Italian and French, by prepositions. Hence some maintain that nouns have no case, others admit two cases, the subject, (or nominative), and object, (objective). The Spanish Academy recognizes six cases :

1. The *nominative*, corresponding to the same case in English, is the subject of the verb, and is the simple form of the noun. Ex. *Dios es el criador del mundo* ; God is the creator of the world.

2. The *genitive*, expressing possession, origin, material, part, characteristic, &c., is indicated by the preposition *de*, of ; and usually corresponds to the English possessive, or the objective with of. Ex. *Los libros de mi hermano*, my brother's books. *Las casas de piedra de Paris son hermosas*, the stone houses of Paris are beautiful. *He visto á la Vénus de Medicis*, I have seen the Medicean Venus. *Los vinos de España son buenos*, the wines of Spain are good.

3. The *dative*, expressing tendency, is indicated by the preposition *a*, or *para*, to, or for. Ex. *Escribe una carta a la reina*, he writes a letter to the queen. *Esta flor es para ella*, this flower is for her.

4. The *accusative*, expressing the direct object, or the adverbial relations of time, &c., is of the same form as the nominative. Ex. *Compra un pañuelo de hilo (lino) todos los meses*, he buys a linen handkerchief every month.

NOTE.—When a person, or a thing personified, is the object of an active verb the noun is always preceded by the preposition *á*. Ex. *He visto á Juan*, I have seen John.

5. The *vocative*, or form of address, is the same as the nominative. Ex. *¡O Carlos! qué ha hecho V!* O! Charles, what have you done!

6. The *ablative*, expressing manner, means, motion, (from), place, time, &c., is indicated by the prepositions *con*, with; *de*, from; *en* in; *por*, by; *sin*, without; &c. Ex. *Habla frances con facilidad*, he speaks French with facility. *Vino de Boston por el camino de hierro, (ferrocarril), en cuatro horas*, he came by rail from Boston in four hours. *Estaba en Londres sin dinero*. I was in London without money.

Obs.—The loss of the Latin case endings does not seem to have been effected at once. There was a time when the nominative and accusative were still in use, the others having been suppressed probably as early as the beginning of the sixth century. This usage became fixed for a time in the Provençal and Old French, but the change went on in the Italian and Spanish till in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries they were languages without case endings, while the others still employed two, the subjective and the objective.

	Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	MURUS,	<i>murs,</i>	MURI,	<i>mur,</i>
Acc.	MURUM,	<i>mur,</i>	MUROS,	<i>murs.</i>

In the fourteenth century the subjective case ending was also lost, and the objective became the accepted form in all cases, and hence *s* became the distinctive mark of the plural number.

“There is no trace in the Italian and Spanish languages of any distinction of cases.”—G. C. LEWIS.

13. ARTICLES. (*Articulos*).

The article is much more closely connected with the noun, in Spanish, than it is in English. It serves to mark its gender and number, and to determine the extent of its signification. There are two articles, the definite, *el, la lo*, the; and the indefinite, *un, una*, a or an.

I. The definite article is thus inflected :

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	
Nom.	<i>el,</i>	<i>la,</i>	<i>lo,</i>	<i>los,</i>	<i>las,</i>	the.
Gen.	<i>del,</i>	<i>de la,</i>	<i>de lo,</i>	<i>de los,</i>	<i>de las,</i>	of the.
Dat.	<i>al,</i>	<i>á la,</i>	<i>á lo,</i>	<i>á los,</i>	<i>á las,</i>	to the.
Acc.	<i>el,</i>	<i>la,</i>	<i>lo,</i>	<i>los,</i>	<i>las,</i>	the.
Abl.	<i>del,</i>	<i>de la,</i>	<i>de lo,</i>	<i>de los,</i>	<i>de las,</i>	from the.
	<i>con, en, por, &c., el, la, lo, los, las, with, in, by, &c., the.</i>					

NOTE 1.—The masculine form *el* in the singular is always contracted with *de* and *á* into *del, al*.

NOTE 2.—The neuter form *lo* has no plural.

NOTE 3.—The article is not used in the vocative case.

II. The indefinite article is thus inflected :

	Singular.		Plural.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.	
N. & A.	<i>un,</i>	<i>una,</i>	a, an,	<i>unos, unas,</i>	some.
G. & Ab.	<i>de un,</i>	<i>de una,</i>	of a, an,	<i>de unos, de unas,</i>	of some.
Dat.	<i>á un,</i>	<i>a una,</i>	to a, an,	<i>a unos, a unas,</i>	to some.

NOTE 1.—As the Spanish language has no apostrophe, the final vowel of *de* and of the article is not elided as in French and Italian. The only euphonic change is

the following : When the feminine noun commences with an accented *a* or *ha*, the masculine article *el* is used instead of *la*. Ex. *el alma*, the soul ; *el hambre*, hunger ; but *la amiga*, the friend.

NOTE 2.—The article precedes the noun and agrees with it in gender, number and case.

OBS.—Although the Latin had no article, the Romans often used the demonstrative pronoun *ILLE* to mark an object more definitely. Thus we find in Cicero, *ANNUS ILLE QUO* ; *ILLE ALTER*, &c. This usage, somewhat rare in classical Latin, became quite common in the popular speech, and the pronoun passed subsequently into the definite article of the Romanic languages.

Sing. *ILLE, ILLUM, ILLAM, ILLUD* ; *el, la, lo* ; It. *il, lo, la* ; Fr. *le, la*.
Plur. *ILLI, ILLOS, ILLAS* ; *los, las* ; *i, gli, le* ; *les*.

The indefinite article is derived from the numeral adjective *UNUM, UNAM* ; *un, una* ; It. *un, uno, una* ; Fr. *un, une*.

14. NOUNS. (*Nombres*).

The declension of the noun is mainly expressed by that of the article which precedes it.

1. Common Nouns.

(a) Masculine, *padre, PATREM* ; It. *padre*, Fr. *père*.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	<i>el padre</i> , the father ;	<i>los padres</i> ,	the fathers.
Gen.	<i>del padre</i> , of the father ;	<i>de los padres</i> ,	of the fathers.
Dat.	<i>al (para el) padre</i> , to (for) the father ;	<i>á (para) los, padres</i> ,	to (for) the fathers.
Acc.	<i>(al) padre</i> , the father ;	<i>(a) los padres</i> ,	the fathers.
Voc.	<i>padre</i> , father ;	<i>padres</i> ,	fathers.
Abl.	<i>con, de</i> , with, from,	<i>con, de</i> ,	with, from,
	<i>en, por</i> , in by,	<i>&c.</i> ,	&c.
	<i>sin, sobre</i> without, above	<i>los padres</i> ,	the fathers.
	<i>el padre</i> , the father ;		

(b) Feminine, *rosa*, ROSAM, It. *rosa*, Fr. *rose*.

N. & Acc.	<i>la rosa</i> , the rose,	<i>las rosas</i> , the roses.
G. & Abl.	<i>de, &c., la rosa</i> , of, &c.	<i>de, &c., las rosas</i> .
Dat.	<i>á (para) la rosa</i> ,	<i>á (para) las rosas</i> .

(c) Neuter, *bueno*, BONUM. It. *buono*. Fr. *bon*.

N. & Acc.	<i>lo bueno</i> ,	the good.
G. & Abl.	<i>de, &c., lo bueno</i> ,	of, from, &c., the good.
Dat.	<i>á, (par a) lo bueno</i> ,	to, (for) the good.

2. Proper Nouns.

With proper names the article is commonly omitted, and the relations of case are expressed by the prepositions only. Ex.

N. & Voc.	<i>Pedro</i> , Peter.
G. & Abl.	<i>de, con, por, &c., Pedro</i> , of, from, with, &c., Peter.
Dat.	<i>á, para, Pedro</i> , to, for, Peter.
Acc.	<i>á Pedro</i> , Peter.

REM.—The only inflection of the noun itself is made to indicate the plural number, and sometimes the feminine gender. Ex. *casa*, house ; *casas*, houses ; *libro*, book ; *libros*, books ; *hijo*, son ; *hija*, daughter ; *patron*, patron ; *patrona*, patroness.

OBS.—The distinctions of the five declensions of Latin nouns have been entirely lost. The Spanish substantive, though often the same in form as the Latin ablative, is generally regarded as formed from the accusative, which was undoubtedly the early representative of the oblique cases in each declension. The final *m* was uniformly dropped, and the preceding vowel, though sometimes retained, was frequently changed or dropped.

EX. GLORIAM, *gloria* ; TEMPLUM, *templo* ; PATREM, *padre* ; SERMONEM, *sermon* ; CREATOREM, *criador* ; VERSUM, *verso* ; DIEM, *dia*.

u became o uniformly, except in *espíritu* and *tribu*.

The Latin nominative has been retained in a few proper names, as *Carlos*, *Dios*.

The plural is often the same in form as the Latin accusative plural. Ex. *Libros*, *plumas*, *flores*.

NOTE.—As a Spanish word cannot end with any other consonant than *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*, whenever, by the dropping of the Latin termination, some other consonant is brought to the end of a word, it must necessarily be changed. Ex. *Fraternitatem*, *fraternidad*, *pacem*, *paz*, *regem*, *rey*. T, of the penult, is retained in *amistad*, *dificultad*, *facultad*, *lealtad*, *libertad*, *majestad* and *voluntad*.

15. FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

(*Formacion del Plural de los Nombres*).

The plural of substantives is formed according to the following general rules :

1. All nouns which end in a vowel form the plural by adding *s*. Ex. *carta*, letter ; *cartas*, letters ; *hombre*, man ; *hombres*, men.

Exc. Nouns ending in an accented *á* or *ú* form the plural by adding *es*. Ex. *bajá*, pasha, *bajáes* ; *alelí*, gilliflowers, *alelíes* ; *biricú*, sword-belt, *biricúes*. But *mamá*, *papá*, *sofá*, *café*, *bisturí*, *maravedí*, *zaquízami*, follow the rule.

2. All nouns which end in *y*, or in a consonant, form the plural by adding *es*. Ex. *ley*, law ; *leyes*, laws ; *flor*, flower ; *flores*, flowers ; *ciudad*, city ; *ciudades*, cities.

Exc. 1. Nouns ending in *z* commonly change the *z* to *c* before adding *es*. Ex. *lapiz*, pencil ; *lapices* ; *voz*, voice ; *voces*.

Exc. 2. Patronymies ending in *z*, and all words of two or more syllables ending in *s* (the last syllable being



unaccented) remain unchanged in the plural. Ex. *Los Nuñez, Los Martinez*; *lunes, Monday*; *los lunes, Mondays*; *analysis, analysis*; *las analysis, analyses*.

REM.—The following are irregular: *val, valley, valles*; *Lord* (English), *Lores, Lords*.

NOTE 1.—Some nouns are used only in the plural. Ex. *bofes, lungs*; *preces, prayers*; *viveres, provisions*.

NOTE 2.—Some nouns have a different signification in the plural. Ex. *tenaza* (fort), *tenaille*; *tenazas, tongs*; *modal, fashionable*; *modales, manners*.

NOTE 3.—Some nouns have a double signification in the plural. Ex. *mano, hand*; *manos, hands, or handicraft*; *hijo, son*; *hijos, sons, children, (male and female)*.

NOTE 4.—The following expressions are always plural in Spanish: *Buenos días, good morning*; *buenas tardes, good evening*; *buenas noches, good night*.

16. PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

(*Plural de los Nombres Compuestos*).

In most compound nouns the latter component only takes the plural sign. Ex. *Vanagloria, boasting, vanaglorias*.

In the following compounds both components receive the plural sign: *casamata, casemate*; *gentilhombre, nobleman*; *ricohome* (or *ricohombre*), *grandee*. The plural of *hidalgo, (hijo de alguno)*, is *hijosdalgo*.

17. AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

(*Aumentativos y Diminutivos*).

The Spanish language is quite rich in derivative nouns, which serve to augment or diminish the signification of their primitives not only in regard to size and importance, but also in regard to dignity, esteem, value, &c.

1. Augmentatives are formed by changing the final vowel of the primitive into *azo*, *on*, *ote*, or *acho*, *achon*, *arron*, for masculine, and *aza*, *ona*, *ota*, &c., for feminine nouns. Ex. *hombre*, man ; *hombrazo*, *hombron*, a tall, large man ; *hombracho*, a short, square, thick man ; *hombrachon*, a tall, square, thick man ; *mujer*, woman ; *mujeraza*, *mujerona*, a tall, large woman.

NOTE.—The ending *azo*, sometimes expresses the effect of the primitive. *fusil*, musket ; *fusilazo*, musket-shot. Ex. *martillo*, hammer ; *martillazo*, blow struck with a hammer.

2. Diminutives are formed by changing the final vowel of the primitive into *ico*, *illo*, *ito*, *uelo*, for masculine, and *ica*, *illa*, *ita*, *uela*, for feminine nouns. Ex. *hermano*, brother ; *hermanito*, dear little brother ; *perro*, dog ; *perrico*, little dog ; *rey*, king ; *reyecillo*, *reyezuelo*, petty king ; *mesa*, table ; *mesica*, little table ; *mesita*, pretty little table ; *mesilla*, *mesuela*, poor little table.

NOTE 1. The termination *ico*, denotes diminution simply, *ito* with endearment, *illo* sometimes, and *uelo* always, with contempt and disgust.

NOTE 2.—Sometimes *c*, or *z*, *ec*, or *ez*, are prefixed to these terminations, particularly when the primitive is a monosyllable, or ends in *e*, *er*, *or*, *on*, or *y*. Ex. *pan*, a loaf ; *panecico*, a small loaf, a roll ; *hombre*, *hombrecillo*, *hombrezuelo*.

NOTE 3.—These derivatives are sometimes formed with other terminations. Ex. *chico*, little boy ; *chiquitin*, dear little boy ; *chiquitina*, dear little girl. They may also be formed from adjectives, participles and adverbs. The true signification, (whether of esteem, pity or contempt), in many instances, can only be determined by the nature of the sentence, or the tone and manner of the speaker.

OBS.—Some short Latin words expressing an important idea, or a strong emotion, have been lengthened in

Spanish, that the outward form may correspond to the signification. Ex. COR, *corazon*, heart ; SPES, *esperanza*, hope.

18. ADJECTIVES. (*Adjectivos*).

Adjectives are inflected to mark gender and number, to agree with the nouns which they qualify.

1. Those ending in *o*, (with the few in *ete* and *ote*), change the final vowel into *a*, when joined to a feminine noun. Ex. *Un pais hermoso*, a beautiful country ; *una pintura hermosa*, a beautiful picture.

2. All other adjectives have only one termination for both genders. Ex. *Un hombre grave*, a serious man ; *una materia grave*, a serious matter.

Exc. Adjectives denoting nationality, and those ending in *an* or *on* take a feminine termination in *a*. Ex. *Español*, *Española*, Spanish ; *ingles*, *inglesa*, English ; *holgazan*, *holgazana*, idle.

3. The plural of adjectives is formed by adding *s*, or *es*, according to the rules for the formation of the plural of nouns. Ex. *bueno*, *buenos*, good ; *feliz*, *felices*, happy ; *baladi*, *baladies*, mean.

NOTE 1.—The adjectives *alguno*, *ninguno*, *bueno*, *malo*, *uno*, *primero*, *tercero*, and *postrero*, lose the final vowel ; *ciento*, *grande* and *santo* lose the final syllable of the singular number, when they precede a masculine noun. Ex. *algun hombre*, any man ; *ningun cuidado*, no care ; *buen libro*, good book ; *mal negocio*, bad business ; *un soldado*, one soldier ; *primer capitulo*, first chapter ; *tercer punto*, third point ; *cien caballos*, a hundred horses ; *gran rey*, great king ; *San Pablo*, Saint Paul.

NOTE 2.—*Grande* also loses the final syllable before a feminine noun when it signifies a merit or quality. Ex. *gran reina*, a great queen. If, however, the substantive

begins with a vowel, *grande* does not lose the final syllable. Ex. *grande amigo*, great friend ; *grande alma*, great soul.

NOTE 3.—*Santo* is used without abbreviation before the words *Angel*, *Christo*, *Domingo*, *el Padre*, *Tomás*, *Tomé*, and *Toribio*. EXCEPT. *La isla de San Tomás*.

Obs. 1.—Adjectives ending in *o*, *a*, are derived from Latin adjectives of the first and second declensions. Ex. *Bueno-a*, BONUM-AM ; It. *buono-a* ; Fr. *bon-ne*.

2. Those in *e* are formed from Latin adjectives of the third declension, often with a syncopation of the penultimate vowel. Ex. *Triste*, TRISTEM ; It. *tristo-a*. Fr. *triste*. *Amable*, AMABILEM ; It. *amabile* ; Fr. *aimable*.

3. Those ending in a consonant are mostly derived from adjectives of the third declension by dropping *m* with the preceding vowel. (See 14. Obs.) Ex. *Mortal*, MORTALEM ; It. *mortale* ; Fr. *mortel*. *Comun*, COMMUNEM ; It. *comune* ; Fr. *commun*. *Feliz*, FELICEM ; It. *felice*.

4. A few adjectives ending in *a* are derived from the names of nations, and a few in *i* are of Arabic origin. Ex. *Persa*, Persian ; *turqui*, deep blue.

19. COMPARISON. (*Comparacion*).

There are three kinds of comparison, which may refer either to quality or quantity.

1. Comparisons of equality are expressed by *tan*, TANTUM, as or so, before, and *como*, QUO MODO, as, after the adjective when referring to quality ; and by *tanto*, as many, as much, *como*, CUANTO, QUANTAM, as, after the noun when referring to quantity. Ex. *Juan es tan estudioso como su hermana* ; John is as studious as his sister. *El Americano tiene tanto² dinero como el Frances* ; The American has as much money as the Frenchman. *Tiene tanta hacienda cuanta tenia su padre* ; He has as much property as his father had.

NOTE.—*Cuanto* is generally used instead of *como* when followed by a verb. As an adjective, it must, like *tanto*, agree with the noun in gender and number.

2. Comparisons of inferiority are expressed by *menos*, MINUS, less ; *que*, QUAM, than. EX. *Pedro es menos docto que Pablo* ; Peter is less learned than Paul.

3. Comparisons of superiority are expressed by *mas*, MAGIS, more ; *que*, QUAM, (and sometimes *de*), DE than. EX. *El sol es mas brillante que la luna*, the sun is more brilliant than the moon. *Es mas rico de lo que parece*, he is richer than he seems (to be).

NOTE. Before numeral adjectives *de*, DE is used in affirmative, and *que*, in negative comparisons. *Tiene mas de veinte casas*, he has more than twenty houses. *No tiene mas que diez caballos*, he has not more than ten horses.

OBS. The system of comparison by means of the particles, was introduced in consequence of the loss of the terminations *ior*, *issimus*, by which comparison had been expressed in Latin. The old synthetic forms have been preserved in a few words which are now considered as exceptions, and are said to be compared irregularly. The sister languages have adopted the same system.

Comparison of Superiority.

mas, MAGIS ; PLUS ; It. *più* ; Fr. *plus*, more.
que, *de*, QUAM, DE ; QUAM, DE ; *che*, *di* ; *que*, than.

Comparison of Inferiority.

menos, MINUS ; *meno* ; *moins*, less.
que, *de*, QUAM, DE ; *che* ; *que*, than.

Comparison of Equality.

tan, TANTUM (ALIUD SIC), *tanto*, (*aussi*), as.
cuanto, (*como*), QUANTUM, (*quo modo*), *quanto*, *que*, as.

20. SUPERLATIVES. (*Superlativos.*)

As the quality may be expressed in the highest degree with comparison, or in a high degree without comparison, there are said to be two kinds of superlatives.

1. The superlative relative is formed by prefixing the article *el, la, &c.*, to the comparative of inferiority or superiority, as in Italian, and French. Ex. *Barcelona es la ciudad mas comercial de España.* Barcelona is the most commercial city in Spain. *Sócrates era el mas docto y el mas virtuoso de los Griegos.* Socrates was the most learned and the most virtuous of the Greeks.

2. The superlative absolute is formed by prefixing to the adjective the adverb *muy*, (contraction of *mucho*, MULTUM; It. *multo*, Fr. *tres*, TRANS), very, most, or by adding the terminations *ísimo-a, &c.*; (ISSIMUM-AM; It. *issimo-a*) to the adjective which then drops its final vowel. Ex. *Es muybueno*, it is very good; *Ella es muy hermosa*, she is most beautiful; *Esta leccion es facilisima*, this lesson is very easy; *Es doctisimo*, he is very learned.

NOTE 1.—Adjectives ending in *io* drop both vowels before *ísimo*. Ex. *amplio, amplisimo*; but *agrio*, sour; *frio*, cold; and *pío*, pious, conform to the rule—*agrio, agriísimo &c.*

NOTE 2.—The following terminations meet with euphonic change.

<i>Ble</i>	becomes	<i>bi'</i> ,	as	<i>terrible</i>	terrible,	<i>terribilísimo.</i>
<i>Co</i>	“	<i>qu</i>	as	<i>rico</i>	rich,	<i>riquísimo.</i>
<i>Go</i>	“	<i>gu</i>	as	<i>largo</i>	large,	<i>larguísimo.</i>
<i>Z</i>	“	<i>c</i>	as	<i>feliz</i>	happy,	<i>felicísimo.</i>

Iente and *ierto* drop the *i*, as *ardiente* ardent, *ardentísimo*; *cierto*, certain, *certísimo*.

NOTE 3.—The following adjectives form the superlative absolute irregularly, retaining the Latin form :

Acre, sharp, *acerrimo* ; *amigo*, friendly, *amicísimo* ; *aspero*, rough, *asperrimo* (or *asperísimo*) ; *benefico*, beneficent, *beneficentísimo* ; *benevolo*, benevolent, *benevolentísimo* ; *bueno*, good, *bonísimo* ; *celebre*, celebrated, *celeberimo* ; *fiel*, faithful, *fedelísimo* ; *fuerte*, strong, *fortísimo* ; *íntegro*, just, honest, *integerrimo* ; *libre*, free, *liberrimo* ; *magnífico*, magnificent, *magnificentísimo* ; *misero*, miserable, *miserrimo* ; *munífico*, munificent, *munificentísimo* ; *noble*, noble, *nobilísimo* ; *nuevo*, new, *novísimo* ; *pobre*, poor, *pauperimo* ; *sagrado* or *sagro*, sacred, *sacratísimo* ; *salubre*, healthy, *saluberrimo* ; *sabio*, wise, *sapientísimo*.

21. IRREGULAR COMPARISON. (*Comparacion Irregular*).

The following adjectives are compared by a change of form, similar to the Latin from which they are derived, though they also admit of comparison according to the previous rules.

Bueno	BONUM	<i>It.</i> buono	<i>Fr.</i> bon	good	
mejor	MELIOREM	migliore	meilleur	better	
optimo	OPTIMUM	ottimo	(le meilleur)	best	
malo	MALUM	(cattivo CAPTIVUM)	mauvais	bad	
peor	PEJOREM	peggiore	pire	worse	
pesimo	PESSIMUM	pessimo	(le pire)	worst	
pequeño	(PARVUM)	piccolo (PUNCTULUM)	petit (PIC)	small	
menor	MINOREM	minore	moindre	smaller	
minimo	MINIMUM	minimo	(le moindre)	smallest	
grande	(MAGNUM)	GRANDEM	grande	grand	great
mayor	MAJOREM	maggior	majeur (plus grand)	greater	
maximo	MAXIMUM	massimo	maxime (le plus grand)	greatest	
alto	(SUPERUM)	ALTUM	alto	haut	high
superior	SUPERIOREM	superiore	superieur (plus haut)	higher	
supremo	SUPREMUM	supremo	suprême (le plus haut)	highest	

bajo (INFERUM)	BASSUS	<i>It.</i> basso	<i>Fr.</i> bas	low
inferior	INFERIOREM	inferiore	inferieur (plus bas)	lower
infimo	INFIMUM	infimo	intime (le plus bas)	lowest
mucho	MULTUM	molto	(beaucoup)	much
mas	(PLUS) MAGIS	(più)	(plus)	more
(lo mas)	(PLURIMUM)	(il più)	(le plus)	most
poco	PAUCUM	poco	peu	little
menos	MINUS	meno	moins	less
(lo menos)	MINIME	(il meno)	(le moins)	least

REM. *Mucho* and *poco* in the comparative and superlative are used both as adjectives and adverbs in Spanish, though as adverbs only in French and Italian.

22. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES. (*Adjetivos Numerales*).

I. Cardinals. (*Cardinales*).

1 uno, a	UNUS, A	<i>It.</i> uno, a	<i>F.</i> un, une
2 dos	DUO	due	deux
3 tres	TRES	tre	trois
4 cuatro	QUATTUOR	quattro	quatre
5 cinco	QUINQUE	cinq	cinq
6 seis	SEX	sei	six
7 siete	SEPTEM	sette	sept
8 ocho	OCTO	otto	huit
9 nueve	NOVEM	nove	neuf
10 diez	DECIM	dieci	dix
11 once	UNDECIM	undici	onze
12 doce	DUODECIM	doce	douze
13 trece	TREDECIM	trece	treize
14 catorce	QUATTUORDECIM	quattordici	quatorze
15 quince	QUINDECIM	quindici	quinze
16 diez y seis	SEDECIM	sedici	seize
17 diez y siete	SEPTENDECIM	diciassette	dix-sept
18 diez y ocho	OCTODECIM	diciotto	dix-huit
19 diez y nueve	NOVEMDECIM	diciannove	dix-neuf

20 veinte	VIGINTI	<i>It.</i> venti	<i>F.</i> vingt
21 veinte y uno	VIGINTI UNUS	ventuno	vingt et un
22 veinte y dos	VIGINTI DUO	ventidue	vingt-deux
30 treinta	TRIGINTA	trenta	trente
40 cuarenta	QUADRAGINTA	quaranta	quarante
50 cincuenta	QUINQUAGINTA	cinquanta	cinquante
60 sesenta	SEXAGINTA	sessanta	soixante
70 setenta	SEPTUAGINTA	settanta	soixante et dix
80 ochenta	OCTOGINTA	ottanta	quatre-vingts
90 noventa	NONAGINTA	novanta	quatre-vingt-dix
100 ciento	CENTUM	cento	cent
101 ciento y uno	CENTUM UNUS	centuno	cent un
200 doscientos	DUCENTI	dugento	deux cents
1000 mil	MILLE	mille	mille

NOTE 1.—The cardinal numbers are all invariable, except *uno*, *millon*, and the compounds of *ciento*. The latter drops the final syllable when it immediately precedes the noun and *uno* loses the final vowel before masculine nouns. Ex. *Tiene un buen chaleco y una casaca*, he has one good vest and one coat; *Tengo doscientos libros y quinientas plumas*, I have two hundred books and five hundred pens; *Cien hombres y cien mujeres estuvieron en la iglesia*, one hundred men and one hundred women were in the church.

NOTE 2.—The order of the numerals is the same as in English, except that the conjunction must always precede the last number. Ex. *Mil ochocientos setenta y dos*, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

II. Ordinals. (*Ordinales*).

1st primero, primo	(PRIMARIUS) PRIMUS	<i>It.</i> primo	<i>F.</i> premier
2nd segundo	SECUNDUS	secondo	second
3d tercero, tercio	TERTIUS	terzo	troisième
4th cuarto	QUARTUS	quarto	quatrième
5th quinto	QUINTUS	quinto	cinquième
6th sexto	SEXTUS	sesto	sixième
7th séptimo	SEPTIMUS	settimo	septième
8th octavo	OCTAVUS	ottavo	huitième
9th noveno, (nono)	NONUS	nono	neuvième

10th	décimo, (deceno)	DECIMUS	<i>It.</i> decimo	<i>F.</i> dixième
11th	undécimo	UNDECIMUS	undecimo	onzième
12th	duodécimo	DUODECIMUS	duodecimo	douzième
13th	décimo tercio	TERTIUS DECIMUS	decimo terzo	treizième
14th	décimo cuarto	DECIMUS QUARTUS	decimo quarto	quatorzième
15th	décimo quinto	DECIMUS QUINTUS	decimo quinto	quinzième
16th	décimo sexto	DECIMUS SEXTUS	decimo sexto	seizième
17th	décimo séptimo	DECIMUS SEPTIMUS	decimo settimo	dix-septième
18th	décimo octavo	DECIMUS OCTAVUS	decimottavo	dix-huitième
19th	décimo nono	DECIMUS NONUS	decimo nono	dix-neuvième
20th	vigésimo	VICESIMUS	vigesimo	vingtième
21st	vigésimo primo	VICESIMUS PRIMUS	vigesimo primo	vingt et unième

NOTE 1.—The ordinal numbers are inflected and used like adjectives.

NOTE 2.—*Primo* and *tercio* are only used in connection with another ordinal, as *vigésimo primo* (*tercio*), twenty-first (third).

III. Collectives. (*Colectivos*).

The collective numbers are properly nouns derived from the cardinals. Ex.

una decena, DECEM, *una decina*, *une dizaine*, half a score ;
una docena, DUODECIM, *una dozzina*, *une douzaine*, a dozen ;
una veintena, VIGINTI, *una ventina*, *une vingtaine*, a score.

IV. Partitives. (*Partitivos*).

With the exception of *medio*—*a*, *mitad*, Lat. MEDIATA-TEM, *It.* *metà*, *Fr.* *moitié*, half, the partitive numbers are derived from the ordinals. Ex. $\frac{1}{3}$, *el tercero* or *la tercera parte*, TERTIUS, *It.* *il terzo*, *Fr.* *le tiers* ; $\frac{1}{4}$, *el cuarto* or *la cuarta parte*, QUARTUS, *il quarto*, *le quart*.

NOTE.—The fractional numbers from 1-10 to 1-100, are formed by adding *avo* to the cardinal numbers with certain euphonic changes. Ex. 2-11, *dos onzavos* ; 1-18, *un diez y ochavo* ; 1-20, *un veintavo* ; ~~1-32~~, *un treintiunavo*. Beyond 1-200 and generally in common language the ordinals are used. Ex. 207-3259, *doscientos y siete tres milésimos ducentésimos quincuagesimos nonos*. 1-31

V. Proportionals. (*Proporcionales*).

The proportional or multiplicative numbers are used to indicate how many times a number is repeated. Ex. *Duplo*—*a*, *doble*, DUPLUM, DUPLICEM, It. *doppio*, Fr. *double*, double; *triplo*, *triplo*—*a*, TRIPLICEM, TRIPLUM, *triplo*, Fr. *triple*, triple; *cuadрупlo*, QUADRUPLUM, *cuadрупlo*, *cuadрупlo*, quadruple.

NOTE.—In the same manner are formed in each language *quintuple*, *sextuple*, *septuple*, *octuple*, *decuple*, *centuple*. Others are expressed by *de* with the cardinals and *veces*, It. *volta*, Fr. *fois*, followed by *tanto*, or a comparative. Ex. *Doce veces tanto*, twelve times as much, (twelve-fold); *Es de nueve veces mayor*, it is nine-fold greater.

 23. PRONOUNS. (*Pronombres*).

There are six classes of pronouns, personal (*personales*), possessive (*posesivos*), demonstrative (*demonstrativos*), relative (*relativos*), interrogative (*interrogativos*), and indefinite (*indefinidos*).

I. The Personal Pronouns.

They are inflected as in the following table. (The ablative is given with the genitive, since the pronoun has always the same form in each, though the preposition varies according to the idea expressed).

 (1) First Person. (*Primera Persona*).

Nom.	Yo	EGO	It. Io	Fr. Je, moi	I
G & A.	de mi	(MEI) ME	di me	de moi	of me
Dat.	á mi, me	(MIHI) ME	a me, mi	à moi, me	to me
Acc.	me, á mi	ME	me, mi	me	me
Nom.	nosotros-as, (nos)	NOS ALTEROS	noi	nous	we
G & A.	de nosotros-as	(NOSTRUM) NOS	de noi	de nous	of us
Dat.	á nosotros-as, nos	(NOBIS) NOS	a noi, ci	à nous	to us
Acc.	á nosotros-as, nos	NOS	noi, ci	nous	us

(2) Second Person. (*Segunda Persona*).

N & V.	tú	TU	tu	tu, toi	thou
G & A.	de ti	(TUI) TE	di te	de toi	of thee
Dat.	á ti, te	(TIBI) TE	a te, ti	à toi, te	to thee
Acc.	á ti, te	TE	te, ti	te	thee

N & V.	vosotros-as, (vos)	VOS ALTEROS	voi	vous	you
G & A.	de vosotros-as	(VESTRUM)	VOS di voi	de vous	of you
Dat.	á vosotros-as, os	(VOBIS) VOS	a voi, vi	à vous	to you
Acc.	á vosotros-as, os	VOS	voi, vi, vous		you

(3) (a) Third Person, Masculine.

(*Tercera Persona Masculina*)

Nom.	él	ILLE	egli, ei, e'	il, lui	he
G & A.	de él	(ILLIUS) ILLI	huic di lui	de lui	of him
Dat.	á él, le	(ILLI) ILLI	huic a lui, gli	à lui, lui	to him
Acc.	á él, le, lo	ILLUM	lui, il, lo	le	him

Nom.	ellos	ILLI	egolino, egli e'	ils, eux	they
G & A.	de ellos	(ILLORUM) ILLOS	di loro	d'eux	of them
Dat.	á ellos, les	(ILLIS) ILLOS	a loro, gli	à eux	to them
Acc.	á ellos, los	ILLOS	loro, li	les	them

(3.) (b) Third Person, Feminine. (*Femenina*).

Nom.	ella	ILLA	ella	elle	she
G. & A.	de ella	(ILLIUS) ILLAM	di lei	d'elle	of her
Dat.	á ella, le	(ILLI) ILLAM	a lei, le	à elle, lui	to her
Acc.	á ella, la	ILLAM	lei, la	la	her

Nom.	ellas	ILLAE	elleno	elles	they
G & A.	de ellas	(ILLARUM) ILLAS	di loro	d'elles	of them
Dat.	á ellas, les	(ILLIS) ILLAS	a loro, loro	à elles	to them
Acc.	á ellas, las	ILLAS	loro, le	les	them

NOTE—The Spanish has a neuter form, *ello*, *de ello*, *á ello*, *lo*, (ILLUD) it, used only in the singular number.

3. (c) Reflective. (*Reflexivo*).

Se, (SE ; It. *si*, F. *se*) himself, herself, itself, themselves, is invariable for gender or number, but becomes *si* after a preposition and when joined with *mismo*, as *di si*, *á si*, &c., *si mismo*.

NOTE 1.—The second forms of the dative and accusative are called conjunctive pronouns because they are never used with prepositions, but are always employed with verbs that govern them and with which they often form a single word. Ex. *Díamelo*, he gave it to me ; *amemos'e*, let us love him ; *amandolos*, loving them.

NOTE 2.—*Conmigo*, *contigo*, *consigo* are used instead of the forms *con mi*, *con ti*, *con si*, with me, with thee, &c.

NOTE 3.—The final *s* or *d* of the verb is dropped before *nos* or *os*. Ex. *amamonos*, (*amamosnos*) we loved each other. *amaos*, (*amados*) love one another. EXCEP. *idos*, go away.

NOTE 4.—*Lo* is used instead of *ello* in the middle of a phrase. Ex. *Ello parece difícil, mas no lo es* ; it appears to be difficult, but it is not.

NOTE 5.—Whenever two conjunctive pronouns, the dative and accusative of the third person, (masculine or feminine, singular or plural), occur with the same verb, the dative *le*, *les*, is always changed to *se* for euphony. Ex. *Se, la, (lo) prometió*, he promised it to him, (her, them). *Se, las, (los) dará*, I will give them to him, (her, them). *Prometiendoselo, (la, los, las)*, promising it (them) to him, (her, them).

NOTE 6.—Sometimes the disjunctive pronoun or the substantive is added for emphasis. Ex. *se lo prometí á ella, (á mi hermana)*, I promised it to her (to my sister).

NOTE 7.—*Mismo-a*, (METIPSIMUM ; It. *stesso*, ISTUM IPSUM ; Fr. *même*), same, self, may be added to any of the personal pronouns to express emphasis or discrimination. Ex. *yo mismo*, I myself ; *ella misma*, she herself.

NOTE 8.—*La* and *lo* are sometimes used for *le*, and *les* for *los*. Ex. *La di dos duros*, I gave her two dollars ; *Les veré mañana*, I will see them to-morrow.

NOTE 9.—In early writers the final *r* of the infinitive before *l* is assimilated, and the *d* of the imperative transposed. Ex. *Tomalla* (*tomarla*), to take her ; *decilde* (*decidle*), tell it.

II. The *Possessive Pronouns* are inflected to mark gender and number, but case is indicated by the article, or by the nouns to which they are joined. They are six in number, and are used both adjectively and substantively, having respectively the significations, my, mine ; thy, thine ; his, her, hers, its ; our, ours ; your, yours ; their, theirs.

Singular. m. f.	Latin.	Italian.	French.	
1 mio-a	MEUM	il (la) mio (a)	mon, ma	le (la) mien (ne)
2 tuyo-a	TUUM	il (la) tuo (a)	ton, ta	le (la) tien (ne)
3 suyo-a	SUUM	il (la) suo (a)	son, sa	le (la) sien (ne)
4 nuestro-a	NOSTRUM	il (la) nostro (a)	notre	le (la) nôtre
5 vuestro-a	VOSTRUM	il (la) vostro (a)	votre	le (la) vôtre
6 suyo-a	SUUM	il (la) loro	leur	le (la) leur
Plural. m. f.				
1 mios-as	MEOS	i (le) miei (mie)	mes	les miens-ennes
2 tuyos-as	TROS	i (le) tuoi (tue)	tes	les tiens, tiennes
3 suyos-as	SUOS	i (le) suoi (sue)	ses	les siens, siennes
4 nuestros-as	NOSTROS	i (le) nostri (e)	nos	les nôtres
5 vuestros-as	VOSTROS	i (le) vostri (e)	vos	les vôtres
6 suyos-as	SUOS	i (le) loro	leurs	les leurs

NOTE 1.—When used adjectively and without emphasis all, except *nuestro* and *vuestro*, drop the final syllable, but retain *s* in the plural. Ex. *mi libro*, my book ; *sus plumas*, his [their] pens ; *nuestra iglesia*, our church.

NOTE 2.—When used substantively they are preceded by the definite article, and agree in gender, number and case with the noun which they represent. Ex. *Mi caballo y el suyo*, my horse and his ; *vuestra pluma y la mia*, your pen and mine.

NOTE 3.—If, however, the pronoun is connected with the noun by the verb *to be*, the article is omitted. Ex. *Esa carta es suya*, that letter is his.

III. The *Demonstrative Pronouns*, are inflected to mark gender and number, to agree with the nouns which they point out or represent, and may be preceded by the prepositions *á, de, &c.* like the article.

They are used both adjectively and substantively, except in the neuter form, which is only used substantively and in the singular number. They signify this, that, these, those, and have the following forms :

<i>Sing. m. f. n.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>
este a-o	ISTUM (QUEM) (ECCE)	questo-a	ce-t-tte
ese-a-o	IPSUM (QUID)	esso-a, cotesto-a	ce-t-tte
aque-lla-o	ECCU' ILLUM (QUEM)	quello-a	cel-ui-le
<i>Plural.</i>			
estos-as	ISTOS	questi-e	ces
esos-as	IPSOS	essi-e, cotesti-e	ces
aquellos-as	ECCU' ILLOS	quelli-e	ceux, celles

REM.—With reference to the speaker, *este* (this) denotes that which is near; *ese* (that) something moderately distant, (or near the person addressed); *aque-ll* (that) something remote, (from both speaker and person addressed). Ex. *Esta obra, que leo, tiene cuatro tomos*, this work, that I am reading, has four volumes. *Dame ese libro*, give me that book. *Aquella casa es muy hermosa*, that house is very beautiful. *Eso es verdad*, that is true.

NOTE 1. *Este* and *ese* are often combined with the adjective *otro-a* (other) so as to form with it one word, as *estotro-a, &c.*, this other, *esotro-a, &c.* that other. Ex. *Estapluma es de plata, esotra es de oro*, this is a silver pen, that other one is gold.

NOTE 2. The forms *aqueste* and *aquese* are found instead of *este* and *ese* in works written before the seventeenth century.

IV. The *Relative Pronouns*, are :

cual	QUALEM	<i>It.</i> quale	<i>Fr.</i> quel	who, which
cuyo	CUJUS (DE UNDE)	qui	de qui, (dont)	whose, of which
que	QUOD	che	que	who, which, that
quien	QUEM	chi	qui	who

REM. The first three relate to both persons and things, the last to persons only. They may all be preceded by the prepositions *á*, *de*, &c., to mark the relations of case.

1. *Cual*, *cuales*, is inflected with the definite article (*el*, *la*, *lo*, *cual* ; *las*, *los*, *cuales*), except when it expresses doubt or comparison. Ex. *La gramática, en la cual estudia, es mía*, the grammar, in which he is studying, is mine. *Uno de estos libros, no sé cual, es para mí*, one of these books, I know not which, is for me.

2. *Cuyo* (*-a -os -as*) is used without the article, and agrees with the following noun (not with the antecedent). Ex. *El caballero, cuya casa V. compró, es amigo mío*, the gentleman, whose house you bought, is my friend. *El padre, á cuyos hijos vimos, es rico*, the father whose children we saw, is rich.

3. *Que* is invariable. Ex. *El hombre, que habla, no sabe lo que dice*, the man, who is speaking, does not know what he says. *Los libros que leo, son instructivos*, the books, which I read, are instructive.

4. *Quien*, *quienes*, has the same form in both genders, and is commonly used with a preposition, (without the article). Ex. *El hombre, á quien debo la vida, es viejo*, the man to whom I owe my life is old. *Las*

mulieres con quienes hablaban, son sus hermanas, the women with whom they are talking are their sisters.

NOTE 1.—*Cuanto* (QUANTUM, It. *quanto*, Fr. *quand*), as the correlative of *tanto*, (TANTUM, It. *tanto*, Fr. *tant*), expressed or understood, has sometimes the character of a relative pronoun. Ex. (*Tantos*) *cuantos lo oyeron se escandalizaron*, as many as heard it were offended.

NOTE 2.—*Cual* and *quién*, with *quiera* (subj. of *querer*, to wish be willing), form the compounds *cualquier(a)*, *quienquiera*, *cualesquier(a)*, *quienesquiera*, which are generally considered indefinite pronouns.

V. The *Interrogative Pronouns* are the same in form and inflection as the relative, except that *cual* does not take the article. They are generally distinguished from the relative by the accent. Ex. *¿Quién habla?* who is speaking? *¿Cual de estos dos libros prefiere Vd.?* which of these two books do you prefer? *¿Qué quiere Vd.?* what do you wish? *¿Cuya (or de quién) es esa bolsa?* whose purse is that?

NOTE.—*Qué* is followed by *de* before a substantive (or adjective used substantively). Ex. *¿Qué de invidia se ve en algunos hombres!* what envy is seen in some men! *¿Qué hay de nuevo?* what is the news?

VI. The *Indefinite Pronouns*, according to the Spanish Academy, are *alguien*, *alguno*, *nadie*, *ninguno*, *tal*, *uno*, *se*, (when equivalent to *uno*), and sometimes *cual* and *quien*, but most grammarians include all that are given in the following table :

Algo	ALIQUD	It.	Fr.	some thing
Alguien	ALIQUEM			some one
Alguno	ALIQUEM UNUM	alcuno	aucun	some one
Cada	(QUEMQUE)		(chaque)	each, every
Cada uno	“ UNUM	ciascuno	chacun	each one
Cualquiera	(23. IV. N. 2.)	qualunque	quelconque	whatever
Fulano	(=QUIDAM)	from Arabic	fôlan	such a one
Mismo	MET IPSUM	medesimo	même	same, self
Nada	(REM) NATAM (=NIHIL)	(niente)	rien	nothing

Nadie	(=NEMO)	<i>It.</i> nullo	<i>Fr.</i> nul	none, nobody
Ninguno	NE IPSUM UNUM	nessuno	(personne)	none, no one
Otro	ALTERUM	altro	autre	other, another
Quienquiera	(23. IV. N. 2)	chiunque	quiconque	whoever
Se	SE	si	(on, HOMINEM)	one
Tal	TALEM	tale	tel	such
Todo	TOTUM	tutto	tout	all, every
Uno	UNUM	uno	un	one

1. *Algo*, *alguien*, *nada*, *nadie*, *quienquiera*, and *se* are only used substantively, and are invariable, (except that *quienesquiera* is rarely found). *Algo* and *nada* refer only to things, the others only to persons. Ex. *Escribo algo á alguien*, I am writing something to somebody. *Quienquiera que sea, no habla nada á nadie*, whoever he may be, he says nothing to nobody. *Se dice*, they say, it is said.

2. *Cualquiera* and *tal*, as pronouns, are invariable, as adjectives they take the plural form, (*cualesquiera*, *tales*). The final *a* of the former is sometimes lost when it precedes a noun, but never when it follows or is used alone. Ex. *Cualesquiera cosas que digan de mí*, whatever things they may say of me. *Dáme cual'quier libro (un libro cualquiera) que guste Vd.*, give me whatever book you please.

3. The others, used both adjectively and substantively are inflected like adjectives, except *cada*, which is invariable. Ex. *Recibe alguna cosa, a'gunos lo saben*, he receives something, some know it.

24. VERBS. (*Verbos*).

There is in Spanish the same general classification of verbs, with reference to their meaning, into active (*activos*), and neuter (*neutros*), as in English. They are sometimes classified as substantive and adjective verbs. The substantive are *ser*, *estar*, *haber*, *exister*, all denoting

existence. All other verbs are adjectives, because, existence being supposed, they attribute to the existence some quality.

1. Active verbs may have three forms, active (*activa*), passive (*pasiva*), and reflective or pronominal (*reflexiva ó pronominal*). The latter form is called reciprocal (*reciproca*), when two or more subjects act reciprocally upon one another. Ex. *La madre ama á los niños*, the mother loves the children. *Los niños son amados por la madre*, the children are loved by the mother. *Los niños se aman*, the children love themselves (or one another).

2. Neuter verbs have only one form, but many verbs, which are neuter in English, become reflexive in Spanish. Ex. *Vivimos en los Estados Unidos*, we live in the United States. *Me acuesto á las diez de la noche*, I go to bed at ten o'clock at night. *Me levanto á las seis de la mañana*, I rise at six in the morning.

3. Impersonal or unipersonal verbs (*verbos unipersonales*), are used as in English. Those which express the operations of nature, as *llueve*, it rains; *nieva*, it snows, &c., are called true unipersonal verbs, and those which are formed from other verbs, as *hay*, there is, there are, *succede*, it happens, &c., are called improper unipersonal verbs.

25. CONJUGATION. (*Conjugacion*).

With regard to their form verbs are divided into three conjugations, distinguished by the termination of the infinitive. In the first conjugation it is *ar*, ARE; in the second *er*, ÈRE, ÊRE; and in the third *ir*, IRE. The vowel, which precedes the final *r*, is called the characteristic vowel, and the preceding letters constitute the root,

which remains unchanged through all the forms of conjugation.

REM. Mood (*modo*), tense (*tiempo*), number and person have generally the same use and signification as in English (or Latin), except that the subjunctive mood has the same number of tenses as the indicative, and the imperfect tense of the subjunctive has three forms ending in *ese*, *era*, and *ria*. The first is always imperfect, the second may be either imperfect or conditional, but can be used in only one member of a sentence, while the third is always conditional, like the conditional mode in French and Italian. Ex. *Si tuviese* (or *tuviera*), *dinero compraria una casa*, if I had money I would buy a house. *Seria feliz si el estuviese* (or *estuviera*) *aquí*, I should be happy if he were here. *Valiera* (or *valdria*) *mas que tu quedases en casa*, it would be better that you should remain in the house.

OBS.—The Latin system of conjugation has undergone more marked changes than any other part of the grammar. Some forms have disappeared entirely, others have been remodeled, while some, previously unknown, have been introduced. The conjugations have been reclassified and the whole fabric decomposed and reconstructed.

The most prominent change is the entire disappearance of the passive voice, and, in its place, the use of the auxiliaries *ser* and *estar* combined with the past participle of the verb. The transformation was wrought at an early period in the popular Latin, since many examples are found in manuscripts of the sixth century, as *SUM AMATUS* for *AMOR* ; *HOC VOLO ESSE DONATUM* for *DONARI*. Deponent verbs also lost their distinctive character and assumed an active form, as *ARBITRARE*, *PARTIRE*, &c., instead of *ARBITRARI*, *PARTIRI*, &c.

Next in importance is the modification of the tenses. Those which represent the action as completed, instead

of being indicated by terminations, are composed of *haber* and the past participle. This result is due to a tendency early developed in the Latin language to pass from a synthetic to an analytic state. Thus, instead of the synthetic forms DIXI, PARAVI, SCRIPSERAM, &c., the analytic forms HABEO DICTUM, HABEO PARATUM, HABEBAM SCRIPTUM, &c., which were sometimes used even in the Augustan age, became more and more frequent in later Latin, until, in the new languages, they were universally adopted.

The simple future is the result of a peculiar combination of HABEO with the infinitive. Even Cicero used such forms as HABEO CONVENIRE, HABEO AD TE SCRIBERE, and St. Augustine writes VENIRE HABET (he will come). After the sixth century the forms AMARE HABEO, PARTIRE HABEO, VENIRE HABET became much more common than AMABO, PARTIAR, VENIET, and preserving the same inverted order, they ultimately became the exclusive forms in the Romanic languages. In the Provençal these forms were never combined, as in French, Italian and Spanish, to form a single word, and AD VOS DICERE HABEO is written *vos-dir-ai*, or *dir-vos-ai*, (Fr. je vous dirai, It. *vi dirò*, Sp. *os diré*). The personal endings of the future of all verbs take nearly the same form as those of the present tense of HABEO in each language.

Latin, HAB-EO-ES-ET-EMUS-ETIS-ENT.

Spanish, h-e-as-a-emos-eis-an.

Italian, h-o-ai-a-(abbiamo) emo-(av)ete-anno.

French, ai-as-a-(av)ons (av)ez-ont.

The conditional, indicating the future as looked at from the past (as the future tense indicates the future as regarded in the present), is formed of the infinitive and the terminations of the imperfect in Spanish and French, and of the preterite in Italian. The Spanish imperfect subjunctive in *ara* and *era* is formed from *AREM*, *EREM* of the same tense in Latin.

The final vowel of the Latin infinitive has uniformly

been suppressed in Spanish and in French (except in the 4th conjugation), but retained in Italian. Ex.

1. CURARE,	<i>curar</i> ;	Fr. <i>curer</i> ;	It. <i>curare</i> .
2. DEBERE,	<i>deber</i> ;	<i>devoir</i> ;	<i>dovere</i> .
3. RUMPERE,	<i>romper</i> ;	<i>rompre</i> ;	<i>rompere</i> .
4. SENTIRE,	<i>sentir</i> ;	<i>sentir</i> ;	<i>sentire</i> .

Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation are uniformly of the first in the modern languages ; those of the 2nd and 3d are generally of the second in Spanish and Italian, and of the fourth (sometimes the third) in French, (but some are of the third in Spanish, second or third in Italian, second or fourth in French) ; those of the 4th are usually of the third in Spanish and Italian, and of the second in French. Examples in addition to those above are :

ABOLERE,	<i>abolir</i> ;	It. <i>abolire</i> ;	Fr. <i>abolir</i> .
FUGERE,	<i>huir</i> ;	<i>fuggire</i> ;	<i>fuir</i> .
TENERE,	<i>tenir</i> ;	<i>tenere</i> ;	<i>tenir</i> .
VIVERE,	<i>vivir</i> ;	<i>vivere</i> ;	<i>vivre</i> .

26. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

(*Formacion de los Tiempos*).

Tenses may be regarded as primitive or derivative. The primitive tenses, or principal parts, are the present infinitive, the present indicative, the preterite indicative and the past participle.

1. From the present infinitive is formed :

- (a) the imperfect indicative by changing *ar* into *a'ba*, and *er*, *ir* into *ia*.
- (b) the future indicative by adding *é*.
- (c) the conditional (or third form of the imperfect subjunctive) by adding *ia*.

- (d) the second person plural of the imperative by changing *r* into *d*.
- (e) the gerund (or present participle) by changing *ar* into *ando*, *er* and *ir* into *iendo*.

2. From the present indicative is formed :

- (a) from the first person singular, the present subjunctive by changing *o* into *e* for the first conjugation, and *o* into *a* for the second and third conjugations.
- (b) from the third person singular, the second person singular of the imperative.

3. From the third person plural of the preterite is formed :

- (a) the first form of the imperfect subjunctive by changing *ron* into *se*.
- (b) the second form of the imperfect subjunctive by changing *ron* into *ra*.
- (c) the future of the subjunctive by changing *ron* into *re*.

4. From the past participle, (with the aid of the auxiliary verbs), are formed all the compound tenses.

NOTE. The past participle of the first conjugation ends in *ado*, of the second and third in *ido*.

REM. These rules may be applied to the irregular verbs, with the following exceptions :

1. (a) *ser* imperfect *era* ; *ver*, *veía* ; *ir*, *iba*.
1. (b) (c) *caber*, future *cabré*, conditional *cabría* ; *haber*, *habré-bría* ; *hacer*, *haré-ría* ; *poder*, *podré-dría* ; *poner*, *pondré-dría* ; *querer*, *querré-rría* ; *saber*, *sabré-bría* ; *valer*, *valdré-dría* ; *decir*, *diré-ría* ; *salir*, *saldré-dría* ; *venir*, *vendré-dría* ;

2. (a) *ser*, *sea* ; *estar*, *esté* ; *dar*, *dé* ; *haber*, *haya* ; *ir*, *vaya* ; *saber*, *sepa* ;
2. (b) *hacer*, *haz* ; *poner*, *pon* ; *ser*, *sé* ; *tener*, *ten* ; *decir*, *di* ; *salir*, *sal* ; *venir*, *ven*. In the first person plural of the imperative of *ir*, *vamos* is used for *vayamos*.

27. AUXILIARY VERBS. (*Verbos Auxiliares*).

I. The verbs most frequently used as auxiliaries are :

ser, ESSE, (ESSERE) ; It. *essere* ; Fr. *être*, to be.
haber, HABERE ; It. *avere* ; Fr. *avoir*, to have.

- (a) *ser* is used in conjugating all the tenses of verbs in the passive form. (See 30).
 (b) *Haber* is used in forming the compound tenses of all verbs.

II. There are two other verbs, having a very different use and signification in Spanish, which are rendered into English in the same manner as *ser* and *haber*, viz :

estar, STARE ; It. *stare* ; Fr. to be.
tener, TENERE ; *tenere* ; *tenir*, to have.

- (a) *Estar* can only be used to express a transitory state or quality, while *ser* always implies a permanent state or essential quality. (*Estar* expresses the concrete, *ser* the abstract). Ex. *Está melancólico hoy*, he is melancholy to-day. *Es un hombre melancólico*, he is a melancholy man.

NOTE.—*Estar* is used as an auxiliary with the gerund.
 Ex. *Estoy leyendo, está escribiendo*, I am reading, he is writing.

- (b) *Tener* is employed to express possession, to have (to hold) as an active verb, while *haber* is always auxiliary. Ex. *Tiene un empleo excelente*, he has an excellent employment (place).

NOTE.—*Tener* is sometimes used as an auxiliary. Ex. *Tengo probado que es sabio*, I have proved that he is wise.

28. CONJUGATION OF *Ser*, *Estar*, *Haber* and *Tener*.

Infinitive. (*Infinitivo*).

To be.

To have.

Ser

Estar

Haber

Tener

Gerund. (*Gerundio*).

Being.

Having.

Siendo

Estando

Habiendo

Teniendo

Past Participle. (*Participio Preterito*).

Been.

Had.

Sido

Estado

Habido

Tenido

Indicative. (*Indicativo*). Present. (*Presente*).

I am.

I have.

Yo soy

Estóy

He

Tengo

Tú eres

Estas

Has

Tienes

El es

Está

Ha

Tiene

Nosotros somos

Estámos

Hemos

Tenemos

Vosotros sois

Estáis

Habéis

Tenéis

Ellos son

Estan

Han

Tienen

Imperfect. (*Imperfecto*).

I was.

I had.

Yo éra

Estába

Habia

Tenia

Tu éras

Estábas

Habias

Tenias

El éra

Estába

Habia

Tenia

Nosotros éramos

Estábamos

Habíamos

Teníamos

Vosotros érais

Estábais

Habiais

Teniais

Ellos éran

Estában

Habian

Tenian

Preterite Definite. (*Preterito Determinado*).

I was.		I had.	
Fuí	Estuve	Hube	Tuve
Fuiste	Estuviste	Hubiste	Tuviste
Fué	Estuvo	Hubo	Tuvo
Fuimos	Estuvimos	Hubimos	Tuvimos
Fuisteis	Estuvisteis	Hubisteis	Tuvisteis
Fuéron	Estuviéron	Hubiéron	Tuviéron

Future. (*Futuro*).

I shall be.		I shall have.	
Seré	Estaré	Habré	Tendré
Serás	Estarás	Habrás	Tendrás
Será	Estará	Habrá	Tendrá
Serémos	Estarémos	Habrémos	Tendrémos
Seréis	Estaréis	Habréis	Tendréis
Serán	Estarán	Habrán	Tendrán

Subjunctive. (*Subjuntivo*). Present.

I may be.		I may have.	
Sea	Esté	Haya	Tenga
Seas	Estes	Hayas	Tengas
Sea	Esté	Haya	Tenga
Seámos	Estemos	Hayamos	Tengamos
Seáis	Esteis	Hayais	Tengais
Sean	Esten	Hayan	Tengan

Imperfect. (First Form).

I should be.		I should have.	
Fuese	Estuviese	Hubiese	Tuviese
Fueses	Estuvieses	Hubieses	Tuvieses
Fuese	Estuviese	Hubiese	Tuviese
Fuesemos	Estuviesemos	Hubiesemos	Tuviesemos
Fueseis	Estuvieseis	Hubieseis	Tuvieseis
Fuesen	Estuviesen	Hubiesen	Tuviesen

Imperfect. (Second Form).

I should or would be.

I should or would have.

Fuera	Estuviera	Hubiera	Tuviera
Fueras	Estuviéras	Hubiéras	Tuvieras
Fuera	Estuviera	Hubiera	Tuviera
Fuéramos	Estuviéramos	Hubiéramos	Tuviéramos
Fuérais	Estuviérais	Hubiérais	Tuviérais
Fueran	Estuviéran	Hubiéran	Tuviéran

Imperfect (Third Form) (Conditional). (*Condicional*).

I would be.

I would have.

Seria	Estaria	Habria	Tendria
Serías	Estarias	Habrias	Tendrias
Seria	Estaria	Habria	Tendria
Seríamos	Estaríamos	Habríamos	Tendríamos
Seriais	Estariais	Habriais	Tendriais
Serian	Estarian	Habrian	Tendrian

Future. (Conditional).

I might or should be.

I might or should have.

Fuere	Estuviere	Hubiere	Tuviere
Fueres	Estuvieres	Hubieres	Tuvieres
Fuere	Estuviere	Hubiere	Tuviere
Fuéremos	Estuviéremos	Hubiéremos	Tuviéremos
Fuereis	Estuviéreis	Hubiereis	Tuviéreis
Fueren	Estuviéren	Hubiéren	Tuvieren

Imperative. (*Imperativo*).

Let me be.

Let me have.

(Sea yo)	(Esté yo)	(Haya yo)	(Tenga yo)
Sé tu	Está	Hé	Ten
Sea el (or V.)	Esté	(Haya)	Tenga
(Seamos nosotros)	Estemos	(Hayamos)	Tengamos
Sed vosotros	Estad	Habed	Tened
Sean ellos (or V.)	Esten	(Hayan)	Tengan

The compound tenses are all formed by adding the past participle to the simple tenses of *Haber*.

Indicative Present Perfect.

I have been.	I have had.
He sido, &c. He estado, &c.	He ⁷² tenido, &c.

Pluperfect. (*Pluscuamperfecto*).

I had been.	I had had.
Habia sido, &c. Habia estado, &c.	Habia tenido, &c.

Preterite Perfect.

I had been.	I had had.
Hube sido, &c. Hube estado, &c.	Hube tenido, &c.

Future Perfect.

I shall have been.	I shall have had.
Habré sido, &c. Habré estado, &c.	Habré tenido, &c.

Subjunctive Present Perfect.

I may have been.	I may have had.
Haya sido, &c. Haya estado, &c.	Haya tenido, &c.

Pluperfect.

I had, might, should or would, have been.	I had, might, should or would, have had.
Hubiese sido, &c.,—estado, &c.	Hubi ⁸ ese tenido, &c.
Hubiera sido, &c.,—estado, &c.	Hubiera tenido, &c.
Habria sido, &c.,—estado, &c.	Habria tenido, &c.

Future Perfect. (Conditional).

I might or should have been—had.
Hubiere sido, &c. Hubiere estado &c. Hubiere tenido, &c.

Infinitive. Past Perfect.

To have been.

Haber sido.

Haber estado.

To have had.

Haber tenido.

Having been. Gerund. Past Perfect. Having had.

Habiendo sido—estado.

Habiendo habido—tenido.

REM. 1. The pronouns, as subjects, are commonly not expressed in Spanish (as the terminations sufficiently indicate the person), except when it is desired to mark particular emphasis or contrast, but *usted* (plural *ustedes*), contracted from *vuestra merced*, your honor, your worship ; written *V. V V.* (formerly *Vd. Vm. Vmd.*, *Vds. Vms. Vmds.*), and used instead of the pronoun of the second person, is always expressed. Ex. *Yo lo he visto*, I have seen it. *El canta y yo lloro*, he sings and I weep. *¿Habla V. Español?* *¿Hablan V V. Frances?* Do you speak Spanish? Do you speak French?

REM. 2. The verb is conjugated negatively by prefixing *no* to all the forms. *No soy, no era, no he sido* &c.

REM. 3. Verbs are conjugated interrogatively by placing the pronoun after the verb as in English, though the pronoun may be omitted and the question indicated by the inflection of the voice. Ex. *¿Habla él?* Does he speak? *¿Escribe?* Is he writing?

REM. 4. *Haber* is used as a unipersonal verb in the third person singular of all the tenses. But in the present tense the unipersonal form is *hay* instead of *ha*, except in the expressions *ha lugar*, there is room, and *doce años ha*, (for *hay doce años*), twelve years ago. Ex. *Hay gente (ó gentes)* there are people. *Habrà guerra (ó guerras)*, there will be war (or wars).

Obs. The comparative conjugation of *ser* only is given, since it is the representative of the single auxiliary verb in Latin. *Estar*, *haber* and *tener*, belong properly with verbs of the first and second conjugation.

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>
ESSE	ser	essere	être (ess're estre)
SUM	soy	sono	suis
ES	eres	sei	es
EST	es	sé	est
SUMUS	somos	siamo	sommes
ESTIS	sois	siete	êtes
SUNT	son	sono	sont
ERAM	era	era	(étais)
ERAS	eras	eri	(étais)
ERAT	era	era	(était)
ERAMUS	eramos	eravamo	(étions)
ERATIS	erais	eravate	(étiez)
ERANT	eran	erano	(étaient)
FUI	fui	fui	fus
FUISTI	fuiste	festi	fus
UIT	fné	fù	fut
FUIMUS	fuimos	fummo	fûmes
FUISTIS	fuisteis	foste	fûtes
FUERUNT	fueron	furono	furent
SIM	sea	sia	sois
SIS	seas	sii	sois
SIT	sea	sia	soit
SIMUS	seamos	siamo	soyons
SITIS	seais	siate	soyez
SINT	sean	siano	soient
FUISSEM	fuese	fossi	fusse
FUISSES	fueses	fossi	fusses
FUISSET	fuese	fosse	fût
FUISSEMUS	fuemos	fossimo	fussions
FUISETIS	fueseis	foste	fussiez
FUISSENT	fuosen	fossoro	fussent
ES	se	sii	sois
ESTO	sea	sia	soit
ESTE	sed	siate	soyez
SUNTO	sean	siano	soient

29. TABLE OF THE TERMINATIONS OF REGULAR VERBS IN THE THREE CONJUGATIONS.

(NOTE. For the convenience of the student, in learning this table, the accent is written except when it falls on the vowel of the root.)

First Conjugation. Second Conjugation. Third Conjugation.

Infinitive Present.

Am—ár (to love) *Tem—ér* (to fear) *Viv—ír* (to live)
 AMARE, *It. amare, Fr. aimer.* TIMERE, *temere, —.* VIVERE, *vivere, vivre.*

Gerund.

Am—ándo *Tem—iéndo* *Viv—iéndo*

Participle Present.

Am—ánte *Tem—iénte* *Viv—iénte*

Participle Past.

Am—ádo *Tem—ído* *Viv—ído*

Indicative Present.

1.	<i>am—o,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>ámos,</i>	<i>áis.</i>	<i>an.</i>
2.	<i>tem—o,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>e,</i>	<i>émos,</i>	<i>éis,</i>	<i>en.</i>
3.	<i>viv—o,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>e,</i>	<i>ímos,</i>	<i>ís,</i>	<i>en.</i>

Imperfect, (or Past Co-existent).

1.	<i>am—ába,</i>	<i>ábas,</i>	<i>ába,</i>	<i>ábamos,</i>	<i>ábais,</i>	<i>ában.</i>
2.	<i>tem—ía,</i>	<i>ías,</i>	<i>ía,</i>	<i>íamos,</i>	<i>íais,</i>	<i>ían.</i>
3.	<i>viv—ía,</i>	<i>ías,</i>	<i>ía,</i>	<i>íamos,</i>	<i>íais,</i>	<i>ían.</i>

Preterite, (or Past Absolute).

1.	<i>am—é,</i>	<i>áste,</i>	<i>ó,</i>	<i>ámos,</i>	<i>ásteis,</i>	<i>áron.</i>
2.	<i>tem—í,</i>	<i>íste,</i>	<i>ió,</i>	<i>ímos,</i>	<i>ísteis,</i>	<i>iéron.</i>
3.	<i>viv—í,</i>	<i>íste,</i>	<i>ió,</i>	<i>ímos,</i>	<i>ísteis,</i>	<i>iéron.</i>

Future.

1.	<i>am—aré</i>	<i>arás,</i>	<i>ará</i>	<i>arémos,</i>	<i>aréis,</i>	<i>arán.</i>
2.	<i>tem—eré</i>	<i>erás,</i>	<i>erá</i>	<i>erémos,</i>	<i>eréis,</i>	<i>erán.</i>
3.	<i>viv—iré,</i>	<i>irás,</i>	<i>irá,</i>	<i>irémos,</i>	<i>iréis,</i>	<i>irán.</i>

Subjunctive Present.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|----|-------|------|-----|
| 1. | <i>am</i> —e. | es, | e, | émos, | éis, | en. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> —a, | as, | a, | ámos, | áis, | an. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> —a, | as, | a, | ámos, | áis, | an. |

Imperfect, (First Form).

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. | <i>am</i> —áse, | áses, | áse, | ásemos, | áseis, | ásen. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> —iése, | iéses, | iése, | iésemos, | iéseis, | iésen. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> —iése, | iéses, | iése, | iésemos, | iéseis, | iésen. |

Imperfect, (Second Form).

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. | <i>am</i> —ára, | áras, | ára, | áramos, | árais, | áran. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> —iéra, | iéras, | iéra, | iéramos, | iérais, | iéran. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> —iéra, | iéras, | iéra, | iéramos, | iérais, | iéran. |

Imperfect, (Third Form).

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. | <i>am</i> —aría, | arías, | aría, | aríamos, | aríais, | arían. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> —ería, | erías, | ería, | eríamos, | eríais, | erían. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> —iría, | irías, | iría, | iríamos, | iríais, | irían. |

Future

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. | <i>am</i> —áre, | áres, | áre, | áremos, | áreis, | áren. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> —iére, | iéres, | iére, | iéremos, | iéreis, | iéren. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> —iére, | iéres, | iére, | iéremos, | iéreis, | iéren. |

Imperative.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|
| 1. | <i>am</i> — | a, | e, | émos, | ád, | en. |
| 2. | <i>tem</i> — | e, | a, | ámos, | éd, | an. |
| 3. | <i>viv</i> — | e, | a, | ámos, | íd, | an. |

The compound tenses are all formed by prefixing the simple tenses of the auxiliary *haber*, to the past participle of each verb. Ex. *He amado, habia temido, hube vivido, &c.*

REM. 1. In the conjugation of verbs ending in *car*, *gar*, or *zar*, *c* is changed to *qu*, *g* to *gu*, and *z* to *c* for euphony, whenever those letters precede *e*. Ex. *toqué*, I touched ; *pagué*, I paid ; *alcen*, they rise.

REM. 2. Those ending in *cer*, *cir*, *ger*, *gir*, and *quir*, change *c* to *z*, *g* to *j*, and *qu* to *c* before *a* or *o*. Ex. *venzo* from *vencer*, to conquer ; *finjo* from *fingir*, to feign ; *delinco* from *delinquir*, to transgress.

REM. 3. Verbs which end in *aer*, *eer*, *oer*, change the *i* of the termination into *y* whenever it precedes an accented vowel. Ex. *rai*, *rayó*, *rayéron* ; *crei*, *creyó*, *creyéron* ; *roi*, *rogó*, *royéron* ; (from *raer*, to scrape, *creer*, to create, and *roer*, to gnaw).

REM. 4. Verbs ending in *uir*, not preceded by *q*, change *i* into *y* before another vowel. Ex. *arguir*, *arguyo* ; *contribuir*, *contribuyo* ; *huir*, *huyo*, *huya*, &c. Others in *guir* drop the *u* before *a* or *o*. Ex. *seguir*, *sigo*, *siga*, &c.

REM. 5. In verbs that end in *acer*, *ecer*, *ocer*, *ucir*, *z* is inserted before *c* when the latter precedes *a* or *o*, except *hacer* and its compounds, and *placer*, *mecer*, *cocer*, *escocer*, and *recocer*. (See 34 ; *conocer* and *conducir*).

REM. 6. Verbs ending in *chir*, *llir* and *ñir*, lose the *i* before *e* or *o*. Ex. *hinchera*, *mulló*, *ciñendo*, (except *hinció*).

NOTE.—The second person plural of the preterite indicative is found, in the writings of early authors, ending in *es* instead of *eis*, as *amastes* for *amasteis*. The same person of the other tenses is also found ending in *des* instead of *is*, as *amades* for *amais*, *amabades* for *amabais*, &c.

OBS. The personal endings, with the connecting vowel and tense sign, have generally been preserved in the simple tenses of the Romanic languages, with cer-

tain euphonic changes peculiar to each. These changes have been the most marked in French and the least in Spanish, as may be seen from the comparative view given in the following tables :

I. First Conjugation, *Amar*.

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>
AM-ARE	am-ar	am-are	aim-er
O	o	o	e
AS	as	i	es
AT	a	a	e (et)
AMUS	amos	iamo	ons
ATIS	ais	ate	ez
ANT	an	ano	ent
ABAM	aba	ava	ais (ève) (oie) (s)
ABAS	abas	avi	ais
ABAT	aba	ava	ait
ABAMUS	abamos	avamo	ions
ABATIS	abais	avate	iez
ABANT	aban	avano	aient
AVI	e	ai	ai
AVISTI	aste	asti	as
AVIT	ó	ó	a (at)
AVIMUS	amos	ammo	âmes
AVISTIS	asteis	aste	âtes (astes)
AVERUNT	aron	arono	èrent
EM	e	i	e
ES	es	i	es
ET	e	i	e (et)
EMUS	emos	iamo	ions
ETIS	eis	iate	iez
ENT	en	ino	ent
AVISSEM	ase	assi	asse (aisse)
AVISSES	ases	assi	asses
AVISSET	ase	asse	ât (aist)
AVISSEMUS	asemos	assimo	assions
AVISSETIS	aseis	aste	assiez
AVISSENT	asen	assero	assent
A	a	a	e
ANTEM	ante	ante	ant
ATUM	ado	ato	
ANDUM	ando	ando	

II. Second and Third Conjugations :

Deber, DEBERE ; *It. dovere* ; *Fr. devoir*, to owe.
Vender, VENDERE ; *It. vendere* ; *Fr. vendre*, to sell.
Servir, SERVIRE ; *It. servire* ; *Fr. servir*, to serve.

2d. 4th. 3d.	2d. 3d.	2d. 3d.	3d. 2d. 4th.
E (I) O	o	o	oi (i) s
S	es	i	oi (i) s
T	e	e	oi (i) t
MUS	e (i) mos	iamo	ev (iss) ons
TIS	eis (is)	e (i) te	ev (iss) ez
(U) NT	en	ono	oiv (iss) ent
(I) EBAM	ia	e (i) va	ev (iss) ais (ois)
EBAS	ias	e (i) vi	ais
EBAT	ia	e (i) va	ait
EBAMUS	iamos	e (i) vamo	ions
EBATIS	iais	e (i) vate	iez
EBANT	ian	e (i) vano	aient
U (IV) I	i	e (i) i	u (i) s (O. F. i)
ISTI	isti	e (i) sti	s
IT	id	e (i)	t
IMUS	imos	e (i) mmo	mes
ISTIS	isteis	e (i) ste	tes
ERUNT	ieron	e (i) rono	rent
E (I) AM	a	a	oiv (iss) e
AS	as	a (i)	es
AT	a	a	e
AMUS	amos	iamo	ions
ATIS	ais	iate	iez
ANT	an	ano	ent
U (IV) ISSEM	iese	e(i) ssi	u (i) sse
ISSES	ieses	e (i) ssi	sses
ISSET	iese	e(i) sse	t
ISSEMUS	iesemos	e(i) ssimo	ssions
ISSETIS	ieseis	e (i) ste	ssiez
ISSENT	iesen	e (i) ssero	ssent
E (I) E	e	i	oi (i) s
(I) ENTEM	iente	ente	ev (iss) ant
(I) TUS	ido	uto	u (i) u
(I) ENDUM	iendo	endo	

30. PASSIVE VERB.

Passive verbs are conjugated by prefixing to the past participle of an active verb all the tenses, simple and compound, of *ser*. Ex. *Soy amado—a, seré amado—a, hemos sido amados, habeis sido amadas &c.*

NOTE.—When state or condition is indicated *estar* is used instead of *ser*. Ex. *La carta está mal escrita*, the letter is badly written.

31. PRONOMINAL VERBS.

Pronominal (or reflective) verbs are conjugated with the accusative of the personal pronouns, which is always expressed, though the subject is often omitted. Ex.

Present Infinitive, *Alabarse*, to praise one's self.
Gerund, *Alabandose*, praising one's self.
Past Participle, *Alabadosi*, having praised one's self.

Present.	Indicative.	Present Perfect
<i>Yo me alabo,</i>	I praise myself.	<i>Me he alabado.</i>
<i>Tu te alabas,</i>	thou praisest thyself.	<i>Te has alabado.</i>
<i>El se alaba,</i>	he praises himself.	<i>Se ha alabado.</i>
<i>Nosotros nos alabamos,</i>	we praise ourselves.	<i>Nos hemos alabado.</i>
<i>Vosotros vos alabais,</i>	you praise yourselves.	<i>Vos habeis alabado.</i>
<i>Ellos se alaban,</i>	they praise themselves.	<i>Se han alabado.</i>

32. UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

Unipersonal verbs are conjugated like other verbs, but only in the third person singular of each tense.

<i>Llover</i> , to rain ;	<i>lloviendo</i> , raining ;	<i>llovido</i> , rained.
Pres. <i>llove</i> , it rains.	<i>Ha llovido</i> , it has rained.	
Imp. <i>llovía</i> , it was raining.	<i>Había llovido</i> , it had rained.	
Pret. <i>llovió</i> , it rained.	<i>Hubo llovido</i> , it had rained.	
Fut. <i>lloverá</i> , it will rain.	<i>Habrà llovido</i> , it will have rained.	

33. DEFECTIVE VERBS. (*Verbos Defectivos*).

The following verbs are used only in certain tenses and persons :

1. *Concernir*, to concern; pres. *conciérne, conciernen*; imperf. *concernia-concernian*; pres. subj. *concierna-n*; ger. *concerniendo*; pres. part. *concerniente*.

2. *Erguir*, to erect; pres. *erguimos, erguis*; imperf. *erguia-as, &c.*; pret. *ergui-iste, erguimos, erguisteis*; fut. *erguiré-as, &c.*; imper. *erguid*; imperf. subj., *erguiria-as, &c.*; part. *erguido*.

NOTE.—In addition to these forms as given in the grammar of the Academy, some authors use the following :

Pres.	<i>yergo,</i>	<i>yergues,</i>	<i>yergue,</i>	<i>yerguen.</i>
Pret.	<i>irguió,</i>	<i>irguieron,</i>	Ger. <i>irguiendo.</i>	
Subj.	<i>yerga-as-a,</i>	<i>irgamos-ais-yergan.</i>		

3. *Placer*, to please; pres. *me place, te place, le place, nos place, &c.*; imperf. *me placia*; pret. *me plugo*; sub. *plazca plega or plegue (á Dios) pluguiera, pluguiere (al cielo)*; fut. *me pluguiere*.

4. *Podrir*, to rot; imperf. sub. *podriria-as*; imper. *podrid*; part. *podrido*.

5. *Soler*, to be accustomed; pres. *suelo-es-e, solemos, soleis, suelen*; imperf. *solia-as, &c.*; pret. *solí* (rarely); pres. perf. *he solido, has solido, &c.*

6. *Yacer*, to lie (down); pres. *yace yacen*; imperf. *yacia*; *yaz-co(a), (go-a), yago-a*, and *yaciere* are rarely found.

34. IRREGULAR VERBS. (*Verbos Irregulares*).

The number of irregular verbs (said to be about five hundred and fifty including compounds) is greater in Spanish than in the other languages, since nearly all the irregularities of the Latin verb are retained. These verbs may be separated into two divisions :

- I. Those having irregularities in common with others.
- II. Those having irregular forms peculiar to themselves (i. e. to each verb).

I. The verbs having a common irregularity may be divided into three classes :

- a. Those which admit an *i* before the radical *e*.
- b. Those which change the radical *o* into *ue*.
- c. Those which change the radical *e* into *i*.

NOTE 1.—The irregularity of most of those verbs is found only in the present of the indicative subjunctive and imperative, in the three persons of the singular and the third person plural.

NOTE 2.—Verbs of the third conjugation are also irregular in the gerund, the preterite (third person singular and plural) and its derivatives. They also change *e* into *i*, and *o* into *u* in the first and second persons plural of the subjunctive, and first person plural of the imperative.

1. *Acertar*, to hit the mark, (AD CERTARE, *It. accertare*).
- a. 2. *Ascender*, to ascend, (ASCENDERE, *ascendere*).
3. *Sentir*, to feel, (SENTIRE, *It. sentire, Fr. sentir*).

	1. <i>acierto</i>	2. <i>asciendo</i>	3. <i>siento</i>
	<i>aciertas</i>	<i>asciendes</i>	<i>sientes</i>
	<i>acierta</i>	<i>asciende</i>	<i>siente</i>
Pres. Ind.	<i>acertamos</i>	<i>ascendemos</i>	<i>sentimos</i>
	<i>acertais</i>	<i>ascendeis</i>	<i>sentis</i>
	<i>aciertan</i>	<i>ascienden</i>	<i>sienten</i>

	acierta	ascienda	sienta
	aciertes	asciendas	sientas
	acierta	ascienda	sienta
Pres. Subj.	acertemos	ascendamos	sintamos
	acerteis	ascendais	sintais
	acierten	asciendan	sientan
	acierta	asciende	siente
	acierta	ascienda	sienta
Imper.	acertemos	ascendamos	sintamos
	acertad	ascended	sintid
	acierten	asciendan	sientan

Additional irregularities of verbs of the Third Conjugation :

<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
sintiendo.	sintió—sintieron.

Imperfect Subjunctive.

<i>First Form.</i>	<i>Second Form.</i>
sintiese, sintiesemos,	sintiera, sintieramos.
sintieses, sintieseis,	sintieras, sintierais.
sintiese, sintiesen,	sintiera, sintieran.

Future.

sintiere—es—e.	sintieremos—eis—en.
----------------	---------------------

REM. *Discernir* changes the *e* into *ie* like *sentir*, but in the other forms is regular.

1. { *Acostar*, to put in bed, (AD COSTAM, *accostare, accoster*).
 b. 2. { *Absolver*, to absolve, (ABSOLVERE, *assolvere, absoudre*).
 3. { *Dormir*, to sleep, (DORMIRE, *dormire, dormir*).

	1. acuesto	2. absuelvo	3. duermo
	acuestas	absuelves	duermes
	acuesta	absuelve	duerme
Pres. Ind.	acostamos	absolvemos	dormimos
	acostais	absolveis	dormis
	acuestan	absuelven	duermen

	acueste	absuelva	duerma
	acuestes	absuevas	duermas
	acueste	absuelva	duerma
Pres. Subj.	acostemos	absolvamos	durmamos
	acosteis	absolvais	durmais
	acuesten	absuelvan	duerman
	acuesta	absuelva	duerma
	acueste	absuelva	duerma
Imper.	acostemos	absolvamos	durmamos
	acostad	absolved	dormid
	acuesten	absuelvan	duerman

NOTE. For other forms of *dormir*, and *morir* (past part. *muerto*) see 34. I. NOTE 2.

c. *Pedir*, to ask, solicit ; (PETERE), gerund, *pidiendo*, past participle, *pedido*.

Pres. Ind.	pi <u>do</u> .	pi <u>des</u> ,	pi <u>de</u> ,	pedimos,	pedis,	pi <u>den</u> .
Pret.	pedi,	pediste	pi <u>dio</u> ,	pedimos	pedisteis,	pi <u>dieron</u> .
Pres Subj.	pi <u>da</u> ,	pi <u>das</u>	pi <u>da</u> ,	pi <u>damos</u> ,	pi <u>dais</u> ,	pi <u>dan</u> .
Imperf.	pi <u>diese</u> ,	ses, &c.	pi <u>diera</u> ,	as &c.	pi <u>diria</u> ,	as &c.

II. PROPER IRREGULAR VERBS.

Most of these verbs are irregular only in the preterite and in the first person singular of the present indicative and their derivatives. When the future indicative is contracted, the third form of the imperfect subjunctive has the same irregularity. The other tenses may be conjugated according to the rules in section 26.

A. First Conjugation.

1. *Andar*, to go ; ADITARE, *It.* andare, *Fr.* aller.
Pret. anduve—uviste—uvo—imos—isteis—ieron, &c.
Imp. Subj. anduviese &c. anduviera, &c. *Fut.* anduviere, &c.

2. Dar, *to give* ; DARE, *It. dare, Fr. (donner, DONARE).*
Pres. doy, das &c. Pret. di, diste dió, dimos, disteis,
dieron.

3. Estar, *to be* : (see 28.)

4. Jugar, *to play* ; JOCARÉ, *It. giuocare, Fr. jouer.*
Pres. juego, as, &c. jugamos, jugais, juegan. Pret. jugué
jugaste, jugó, &c. Subj. juegue, juegues, juegue, juegue-
mos, juegueis, jueguen. Imper. juega, juegue, jugamos,
juegueis, jueguen.

B. Second Conjugation.

1. Caber, *to contain, hold* ; CAPERE, *It. capire, Fr. cap-*
turer. Pres. quepo, cabes, &c. (Subj. quepa, quepas &c.)
Pret. cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, cupisteis, cupieron.
Fut. cabré,—rás,—rá, cabrémos—réis—rán. Imperf. Subj.
third Form. cabria, cabrias &c. Imper. cabe, quepa,
quepamos, cabed, quepan.

2. Caer, *to fall* ; CADERE. *It. cadere ; Fr. choir.*
Pres. caigo, caes, &c. Subj. caiga, caigas, &c. Imper.
cae cáiga, caigamos, caed cáigan. Gerund, cayendo.
Part. caído.

NOTE.—*Recaer* and *decaer* have the same irregulari-
 ties.

3. Conocer, *to know* ; COGNOSCERE. *It. conoscere ; Fr.*
connaître. Pres. conozco, conoces, &c. Imper. conoce,
conozca, conoced.

4. Haber, *to have.* (See 28).

5. Hacer, *to make* ; FACERE ; *It. fare ; Fr. faire. Pres.*
hago, haces, &c. (Subj. haga, hagas, &c.) Pret. hice,
hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron. Fut. haré,
haras, &c. (Cond. haria, harias, &c.) Imper. haz,
haga, haced, hagan. Part. hecho.

NOTE.—The compounds of *hacer* are conjugated in the same manner, except that we find *satisface* as well as *satisfaz*.

6. Poder, *to be able* ; POSSE, (POTERE); *It.* potere ; *Fr.* pouvoir. *Pres.* puedo, -es-e, podemos, podeis, pueden. *Pret.* pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron. *Fut.* podré, as, &c. *Subj.* pueda-as-a, podamos, -ais, puedan. *Imper.* puede, pueda, podamos, poded; puedan. *Gerund.* pudiendo.

7. Poner, *to put* ; PONERE. *It.* porre ; *Fr.* pondre. *Pres.* pongo, pones, &c. (*Subj.* ponga, pongas, &c.) *Pret.* puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron. *Fut.* pondré, pondrás, &c. *Imper.* pon, ponga, poned, *Part.* puesto.

8. Querer, *to wish* ; QUÆRERE. *It.* chiedere ; *Fr.* querir. *Pres.* quiero, quieres, quiere, queremos, quereis, quieren. *Pret.* quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron. *Fut.* querré, &c. *Subj.* quiera-as-a, queramos-ais, quieran. *Imper.* quiere, quiera, queramos, quered, quieran.

9. Saber, *to know* ; SAPERE, *It.* sapere, *Fr.* savoir. *Pres.* se, sabes, &c. (*Subj.* sepa, sepas, &c.) *Pret.* supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron. *Fut.* sabré, sabrás, &c. *Imper.* sabe, sepa, sepamos, sabed, sepan.

10. Ser, *to be* ; see 28.

11. Tañer, *to touch* ; TANGERE, *It.* toccare, *Fr.* toucher, *Pret.* tañi, tañiste, taño tañimos, tañisteis, tañeron.

12. Tener, *to have* ; see 28.

13. Traer, *to draw* ; TRAHERE, *It.* trarre, *Fr.* traire. *Pres.* traigo, traes, &c. (*Subj.* traiga traigas, &c.) *Pret.* traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron *Imper.* trae, traiga, traigamos, traed, traigan,

NOTE.—The compounds are conjugated in the same manner.

14. Valer, *to be worth* ; VALERE, *It. valere, Fr. valoir, Pres. valgo, vales, &c. (Subj. valga, valgas &c.) Fut. valdré, valdras, &c. Imper. vale, valga, valgamos, valed, valgan.*

NOTE.—*Equivaler* has the same irregularity, (also *prevalrese*).

15. Ver, *to see* ; VIDERE, *It. vedere, Fr. voir. Pres. veo ves, ve, &c. (Subj. vea, veas, &c.) Imperf. veía, veías &c. (old form via, &c.) Imper. ve, vea, veamos, ved, vean, Part. visto.*

C. Third Conjugation.

1. Adquirir, *to acquire* ; AD QUAERERE, *It. acquistare, Fr. acquérir. Pres. adquiero—res—re, adquirimos—ris, adquieren, Subj. adquiriera—ras—ra, adquiramos—rais, adquirieran. Imper. adquiere—ra, adquiramos—rid, adquireran.*

2. Asir, *to seize* ; APISCI, *It. sagire, Fr. saisir. Pres. asgo, ases, &c. (Subj. asga, asgas, &c.) Imper. ase, asga, asgamos, asid, asgan.*

3. Conducir, *to conduct* ; CON-DUCERE ; *It. conduire ; Fr. conduire. Pres. conduzco, conduces, &c. (Subj. conduzca, &c.) Pret. conduje—jiste—jo, jimos—jisteis, jeron. Imper. conduce, conduzca,—duzcamos,—ducid,—duzcan.*

NOTE.—The compounds of *ducir* have the same forms, and also *lucir*, except the preterite *lucé*, which is regular.

4. Decir, *to say* ; DICERE. *It. dire, Fr. dire. Pres. digo, dices, dice, decimos, decis, dicen. Pret. dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron. Fut. diré dirás, &c. (Subj. diga, digas, &c.) Imper. di, diga, digamos, decid, digan. Gerund, diciendo. Part. dicho.*

NOTE. —The compounds are conjugated in the same manner, except that they have *dice* instead of *di*; while *bendecir* and *maldecir* have also the future and conditional tenses regular, with double forms in the past participle.

5. Ir, to go; IRE. *It.* ire; *Fr.* irai, &c., future of aller. *Pres.* VOY, VAS, VA, VAMOS, VAIS, VAN. *Imperf.* iba, ibas, iba, ibamos ibais, iban. *Pret.* FUI, FUISTE, FUE, FUIMOS, FUISTEIS, FUERON. *Subj.* VAYA, VAYAS, &c. (*Gerund*, yendo). *Imper.* VE, VAYA, VAYAMOS, (OR VAMOS) id, VAYAN.

6. Oír, to hear; AUDIRE. *It.* oír; *Fr.* ouir. *Pres.* oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen. *Pret.* oí, oíste, oyó, oímos, oísteis, oyeron. *Subj.* oiga, oigas, &c. (*Gerund*, oyendo). *Imper.* oye, oiga, oigamos. oid, oigan.

7. Salir, to go out; SALIRE. *It.* salire (*sortire*). *Fr.* (sortir). *Pres.* salgo, sales, &c. *Fut.* saldré, &c. *Subj.* salga, &c. *Imper.* sal, salga, salgamos, salid, salgan.

8. Venir, to come; VENIRE. *It.* venire; *Fr.* venir. *Pres.* vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venis, vienen. *Pret.* vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron. *Fut.* vendré, vendrás, &c. *Subj.* venga, vengas, &c. *Imper.* ven, venga, vengamos, venid, vengán. *Gerund*, viniendo.

35. THE PARTICIPLE. (*El Particípio*).

1. Those forms of the verbs which end in *ando*, *iendo*, called *gerunds* in Spanish grammar, correspond to the present participle in English, while those ending in *ante*, *ente* or *iente*, called present (or active) participles, correspond to the English verbal adjectives.

2. The *gerund* is always invariable. Ex. *Entraron cantando*, they entered singing.

3. The present (or active) participle agrees with the noun to which it is joined as a verbal adjective. Ex.

Prueba concluyente, convincing proof. *Aguas corrientes*, running waters.

4. The past or passive participle is invariable when joined with *haber*, but with *ser*, *estar*, *quedar*, &c., it agrees with the subject. Ex. *Hemos comprado cuadros*, we have bought pictures. *El (ella) es alabado (a)*, he (she) is praised. *Estan (or quedan) demostradas estas verdades*, these truths are (or remain) demonstrated.

5. The past participle of some verbs has two forms, a passive (regular), and an absolute (irregular); as, *dividido*, *diviso*, divided. Of the latter, *frito*, *preso*, *provisto*, and *roto* are used with *haber*. The rest are verbal adjectives.

NOTE.—Some passive participles have also an active signification. Ex. *leído*, read, well informed, (i. e.) one who has read much.

6. The following verbs and their compounds have only an irregular past participle :

abrir	abierto	imprimir	impreso
absolver	absuelto	morir	muerto
cubrir	cubierto	poner	puesto
decir	dicho	resolver	resuelto
disolver	disuelto	soltar	suelto
escribir	escrito	ver	visto
hacer	hecho	volver	vuelto

NOTE.—*Inscribir* and *proscribir* have also the forms *inscripto* and *proscripto*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

With References to Model of Conjugation in Sec. 34, pp. 56-63.

Absolver, I, b.	Calentar, I, a.	Deferir, I, a.
Abstraer, II, B. 13.	Cegar, I, a.	Degollar, I, b.
Acertar, I, a.	Ceñir, I, c.	Demoler, I, b.
Acordar, I, b.	Cerner, I, a.	Demostrar, I, b.
Acostarse, I, b.	Cerrar, I, a.	Denegar, I, a.
Acerecentar, I, a.	Cimentar, I, a.	Denostar, I, b.
Adestrar, I, a.	Cocer, I, b.	Derrengar, I, a.
Adherir, I, a.	Colar, I, b.	Derretir, I, c.
Adquirir, II, C. 1.	Colegir, I, c.	Desacertar, I, a.
Aducir, II, C. 3.	Colgar, I, b.	Desacordar, I, b.
Advertir, I, a.	Comedirse, I, c.	Desalentar, I, a.
Agorar, I, b.	Comenzar, I, a.	Desapretar, I, a.
Alentar, I, a.	Competir, I, c.	Desaprobar, I, b.
Almorzar, I, b.	Comprobar, I, b.	Desasosegar, I, a.
Amolar, I, b.	Concebir, I, c.	Desatender, I, a.
Andar, II, A. 1.	Concernir, Sec. 33.	Desateñtar, I, a.
Apacentar, I, a.	Concertar, I, a.	Desavenir, II, C. 8.
Aporcar, I, b.	Concordar, I, b.	Descender, I, a.
Apostar, I, b.	Condescender, I, a.	Descenñir, I, c.
Apretar, I, a.	Condolerse, I, b.	Descolgar, I, b.
Aprobar, I, b.	Conducir, II, C. 3.	Descollar, I, b.
Arrecirse, I, c.	Conferir, I, a.	Descomedirse, I, c.
Arrendar, I, a.	Confesar, I, a.	Desconcertar, I, a.
Arrepentirse, I, a.	Conocer, II, B. 3.	Desconsentir, I, a.
Ascender, I, a.	Conmover, I, b.	Desconsolar, I, b.
Asentar, I, a.	Conseguir, I, c.	Desempeorar, I, a.
Asentir, I, a.	Consentir, I, a.	Desencerrar, I, a.
Aserrar, I, a.	Consolar, I, b.	Desengrosar, I, b.
Asestar, I, a.	Constreñir, I, c.	Desentender, I, a.
asir, II, C. 2.	Contar, I, b.	Desenterrar, I, a.
Asolar, I, b.	Contender, I, a.	Desenvolver, I, b.
Asoldar, I, b.	Contener, Sec. 28.	Deservir, I, c.
Asonar, I, b. 1.	Contradecir, II, C. 4.	Desflocar, I, b.
Atender, I, a.	Contraer, II, B. 13.	Desfogar, I, b.
Atentar, I, a.	Controvertir, I, a.	Deshacer, II, B. 5.
Aterrar, I, a.	Convertir, I, a.	Desherrar, I, a.
Atestar, I, a.	Corregir, I, c.	Deshelar, I, a.
Atraer, II, B. 13.	Costar, I, b.	Desleir, I, c.
Atraversar, I, a.	Dar, II, A. 2.	Desmembrar, I, a.
Aventar, I, a.	Decaer, II, B. 2.	Desmentir, I, a.
Avergonzar, I, b.	Decentar, I, a.	Desolar, I, b.
Bendecir, II, C. 4.	decir, II, C. 4.	Desollar, I, b.
Caber, II, B. 1.	Deducir, II, C. 3.	Desovar, I, b.
Caer, II, B. 2.	Defender, I, a.	Despedir, I, c.

Despedrar, I, a.	Estregar, I, a.	Nevar, I, a.
Despernar, I, a.	Estreñir, I, c.	Oir, II, C. 6.
Despertar, I, a.	Expedir, I, c.	Oler, I, b.
Desplegar, I, a.	Extender, I, a	Pedir, I, c.
Despollar, I, b.	Forzar, I, b.	Pensar, I, a.
Desterrar, I, a.	Fregar, I, a.	Perder, I, a.
Desteñir, I, c.	Freir, I, c.	Perniquebrar, I, a
Destorcer, I, b.	Gemir, I, c.	Perseguir, I, c.
Destrocar, I, b.	Gobernar, I, a.	Pervertir, I, a.
Desvergonzarse, I, b.	Haber, sec. 28.	Placer, sec. 33. 3.
Desvolver, I, b.	Hacer, II, B. 2.	Plegar, I, a.
Dezmar, I, a.	Heder, I, a.	Poblar, I, b.
Discernir, I, a.	Helar, I, a.	Poder, II, B. 6.
Diferir, I, a.	Henchir, I, c.	Podrir, sec. 33, 4.
Digerir, I, a.	Hender, I, a.	Poner, II, B. 7.
Discordar, I, b.	Heñir, I, c.	Preferir, I, a.
Disentir, I, a.	Herir, I, a.	Presentir, I, a.
Disolver, I, b.	Herrar, I, a.	Probar, I, b.
Divertir, I, a.	Hervir, I, a.	Producir, II, C. 3.
Doler, I, b.	Holgar, I, b.	Proferir, I, a.
Dormir, I, b.	Hollar, I, b.	Promover, I, b.
Elegir, I, c.	Impedir, I, c.	Proseguir, I, c.
Embestir, I, c.	Incensar, I, a.	Quebrar, I, a.
Empedrar, I, a.	Inducir, II, C. 3.	Querer, II, B. 8.
Empezar, I, a.	Inferir, I, a.	Raer, II, B. 13.
Emporcar, I, b.	Infernar, I, a.	Recocer, I, b.
Encender, I, a.	Ingerir, I, a.	Recomendar, I, a.
Encensar, I, a.	Inquirir, II, C. 1.	Recordar, I, b.
Encerrar, I, a.	Introducir, II, C. 3.	Recostar, I, b.
Encomendar, I, a.	Invernar, I, a.	Reducir, II, C. 3.
Encontrar, I, a.	Invertir, I, a.	Referir, I, a.
Encordar, I, b.	Investir, I, c.	Reforzar, I, b.
Encubertar, I, a.	Ir, II, C. 5.	Regar, I, a.
Engreirse, I, c.	Jugar, II, A. 4.	Regir, I, c.
Engrosar, I, b.	Llover, I, b.	Regoldar, I, b.
Enmendar, I, a.	Maldecir, II, C. 4.	Reir, I, c.
Enrodar, I, b.	Manifestar, I, a.	Remendar, I, a.
Ensangrentar, I, a.	Mantener, sec. 28.	Remorder, I, b. 2.
Entender, I, a.	Medir, I, c.	Rendir, I, c.
Enterrar, I, a.	Mentar, I, a.	Renegar, I, a.
Investir, I, c.	Mentir, I, a.	Renovar, I, b.
Envolver, I, b.	Merendar, I, a.	Reñir, I, c.
Erguir, sec. 33.	Moler, I, b.	Repetir, I, c.
Errar, I, a.	Morder, I, b.	Reprobar, I, b.
Escarmentar, I, a.	Morir, I, b.	Requebrar, I, a.
Escocer, I, b.	Mostrar, I, b.	Requerir, I, a.
Esforzar, I, b.	Mover, I, b.	Rescontrar, I, b.
Estar, sec. 28.	Negar, I, a.	Resentirse, I, a

Resollar, I. b.	ser, sec. 23.	Traducir, II, C. 3.
Resolver, I, b.	Servir, I, c.	Traer, II, B. 13.
Resonar, I, b.	Serrar, I, a.	Trascender, I, a.
Retentar, I, a.	Soldar, I, b.	Trasecolar, I, b.
Retorcer, I, b.	Soler, I, b. (33).	Trascordarse, I, b.
Reventar, I, a.	Soltar, I, b.	Trasferir, I, a.
Revertir, I, c.	Solver, I, b.	Trasegar, I, a.
Revolar, I, b.	Sonar, I, b.	Trasñar, I, b.
Revolcar, I, b.	Soñar, I, b.	Trocar, I, b.
Revolver, I, b.	Sonreir, I, c.	Tronar, I, b.
Rodar, I, b.	Sosegar, I, a.	Tropezar, I, a.
Roer, II, B. 2.	Soterrar, I, a.	Valer, II, B. 14.
Rogar, I, b.	Subarendar, I, a.	Venir, II, C. 8.
Saber, II, B. 9.	Sugerir, I, a.	Ver, II, B. 15.
Salir, II, C. 7.	Temblar, I, a.	Verter, I, a.
Satisfacer, II, B. 5.	Tender, I, a.	Vestir, I, c.
Segar, I, a.	Tener, sec. 28.	Volar, I, b.
Seguir, I, c.	Teñir, I, c.	Volcar, I, b.
Sembrar, I, a.	Tentar, I, a.	Volver, I, b.
Sentarse, I, a.	Torcer, I, b.	Yacer, sec. 33, 6.
Sentir, I, a.	Tostar, I, b.	Zaherir, I, a.

36. ADVERBS. (*Adverbios*).

After the loss of the Latin affixes *E* and *TER*, (since they were unaccented syllables), a new adverbial ending was formed from the noun *MENS*.

This word had already been used in the ablative case with the signification of "manner," and subsequently by simply joining this suffix *mente* to the feminine form of adjectives, a large number of adverbs were constructed in all the Romanic languages. Ex. *Devota—mente*, with a devout mind, in a devout manner, devoutly. (It. *devotamente*, Fr. *devotement*), *Seriamente*, It. *seriamente*, Fr. *sérieusement*, seriously. If the feminine of the adjective did not end in *a* the final vowel was usually dropped unless preceded by *r*, as *generalmente*, *facilmente*, *elegantemente*.

In addition to these there are many simple adverbs and numerous adverbial expressions (i. e. nouns, adjectives).

tives &c., combined with prepositions or other parts of speech), to express the adverbial relations ; as *alto*, ALTUM, high, loud ; (It. *alto*, Fr. *hautement*). *en frente*, IN FRONTEM, in front, opposite ; (It. *in faccia*, Fr. *en face*.)

The adverbs most frequently used are classified as follows :

1. Adverbs of Affirmation. (*Afirmacion*).

<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>	
Cierto	CERTUM	certo	certes	<i>certainly, truly.</i>
De veras	VERE	davvero	(en vérité)	<i>in truth, indeed.</i>
Si	SIC	si	(oui, HOC ILLUD)	<i>yes.</i>

2. Adverbs of Comparison. (*Comparacion*).

Mas	MAGIS	(più, PLUS	plus,	<i>more.</i>
Mejor	MELIOREM	meglio	mieux	<i>better.</i>
Menos	MINUS	meno	moins	<i>less.</i>
Peor	PEJOREM	peggio	pire	<i>worse.</i>
Muy	MULTUM	molto	(très, TRANS)	<i>very.</i>

3. Adverbs of Doubt. (*Duda*).

Quiza=quien sabe, QUIS SAPIT,		<i>who knows, perhaps.</i>
Acaso	CASUM	(forse) (peut être, par hazard) <i>by chance.</i>

4. Adverbs of Manner. (*Modo*).

Apenas	AB POENA(M)	apena	à peine	<i>scarcely, hardly.</i>
Asi	AEQUE SIC	si (così)	aussi, si	<i>so, thus.</i>
Bien	BENE	bene	bien	<i>well.</i>
Caramente	CARA MENTE,	caramente	chèrement	<i>dearly.</i>
Como	QUO MODO	come	comme	<i>as, how.</i>
Despacio	DE SPATIUM ?	(adagio)	(doucement)	<i>slowly, softly.</i>
Mal	MALE	male	mal	<i>badly, ill.</i>
Quedo	QUIETUM	quietamente	(quiet, adj.)	<i>quietly.</i>
Recio	RIGIDUM	rigidamente	rigidement	<i>strongly.</i>

5. Adverbs of Negation. (*Negacion*).

Jamas	JAM MAGIS	giammai	jamais	<i>never.</i>
No	NON	no, non	ne	<i>no, not.</i>
Nunca	NUNQUAM	unqua	onc, oncques	<i>never.</i>
Tampoco	TANTUM PAUCUM (nemmeno)	(non plus)		<i>neither.</i>

6. Adverbs of Order. (*Orden*).

Primeramente	PRIMARIA	primieramente	premièrement	<i>firstly.</i>
Sucesivamente	SUCCESSIVA	successivamente	successivement	<i>successively.</i>
Ultimamente	ULTIMA	ultimamente	ultérieurement	<i>lastly.</i>

7. Adverbs of Place. (*Lugar*).

Abajo	AD BASSUM	abasso	en bas (dessous)	<i>below.</i>
Aca	ECCE HAC	quà	ça	<i>here, hither.</i>
Ahi	IBI	ivi, vi	y	<i>there.</i>
Allá	ILLAC	là	là	<i>there, thither.</i>
Allí	ILLIC	lì		<i>there.</i>
Aquí	ECCE HIC	qui	ici	<i>here.</i>
Alrededor=al redor de,	ROTULUM (intorno)	(alentour)		<i>around.</i>
Arriba	(=SUPRA)	sopra	en haut (dessus)	<i>above.</i>
Cerca	CIRCA	circa (presso)	(près, PRESSUM)	<i>near.</i>
Delante	DE AB ANTE	davante-(i)	devant	<i>before.</i>
Detras	DE RETRO	dietro	derrière	<i>behind.</i>
Dentro	DE INTER(US)	dentro	(dedans)	<i>in, within.</i>
Donde	DE UNDE	donde	(dont)	<i>where.</i>
Fuera	FORAS	fuori	(de)hors	<i>out, without.</i>
Lejos (lueñe)	LAXUS(=LONGE)	lungo	loin	<i>far.</i>
(O)	UBI	ove	où	<i>where.</i>

8. Adverbs of Quantity. (*Cantidad*).

Basta	(Ger. bast)	basta	(assez, AD SATIS)	<i>enough.</i>
Casi	QUAM SI	quasi	quasi	<i>almost, nearly.</i>
Cuanto (cuan)	QUANTUM	quanto	quant	<i>as (to)</i>
Demasiado	DE MAGIS (NIMIUS)	(troppo)	(trop)	<i>too much.</i>
Muchos	MULTUM	molto	moult	<i>much.</i>
Poco	PAUCUM	poco	peu	<i>little.</i>
Tanto	TANTUM	tanto	tant	<i>so much.</i>

9. Adverbs of Time. (*Tiempo*).

Ahora	AD HORAM	adesso (AD IPSUM TEMPUS)		<i>now.</i>
Antes	ANTE	anzi	avant (AB)	<i>before.</i>
Aun	ADHUC	anche (ancora) (encore)		<i>still, yet.</i>
Ayer	HERI	ieri	hier	<i>yesterday.</i>
Cuando	QUANDO	quando	quand	<i>when.</i>
Despues	DE POST	dopo	depuis	<i>after, since.</i>
Hoy	HODIE	oggi	aujourd' hui	<i>to-day.</i>
Mañana	mane (de)	domani	demain	<i>to-morrow.</i>
Mientras	(=DUM INTER)	mentre		<i>while, whils.</i>
Presto	PRAESTO	presto	prêt	<i>directly, soon.</i>

Pronto	PROMPTUM	prontamente	promptement	<i>quickly.</i>
Siempre	SEMPER	sempre	(toujours)	<i>always.</i>
Tarde	TARDE	tardo	tard	<i>late.</i>
Temprano	TEMPORANEUM	(di buon ora)	(de bonne heure)	<i>early.</i>
Ya	JAM	già	(déjà)	<i>already.</i>

NOTE 1. Some of the above adverbs may belong to two or more classes.

NOTE 2. Some are used also as adjectives or substantives. Ex. *Vendrá mañana*, he will come to-morrow, (early). *La mañana está fresca*, the morning is cool.

NOTE 3. When several adverbs ending in *mente* are used in the same sentence, the termination is only expressed with the last for the sake of euphony. Ex. *Cesar escribió clara, concisa y elegantemente*, Cæsar wrote clearly, concisely and elegantly.

NOTE 4. *Cuanto* and *tanto* lose the final syllable when immediately followed by an adverb, adjectives or participle, except *mayor*, *mejor*, *menor*, *peor*. Ex. *¡Cuan despacio caminan!* how slowly they walk! *Es tan docil.* he is so docile. But *tanto mejor*, *tanto peor*, so much better, so much worse.

NOTE 5. Two adverbs of negation (or words expressing negation) are sometimes joined to the same verb for emphasis. Ex. *Nunca jamas lo haré*, I will never do it. *No sabe nadie*, he knows no one.

NOTE 6. *Aquí* and *acá* imply nearness to the speaker, *ahí*, to the person addressed, *allí* and *allá*, distance from both. *Aquí* and *allí*, are more restricted in signification, than *acá* and *allá*, the former are used with verbs implying rest, the latter with those indicating motion. Ex. *Dormiremos aquí*, we will sleep here. *Estuvimos allí*, we were there. *Ven acá, voy allá*, come here, I am going there.

37. PREPOSITIONS. (*Preposiciones*).

The Latin prepositions are mostly retained with certain euphonic changes, but many other words may be compounded with them, forming a phrase which may be used as a preposition.

<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>
A	AD	a	à <i>at (of) to, &c.</i>
Ante	ANTE (AB, DÆ)	a-(da)vante(i)	a-(de)vant <i>before.</i>
Con	CUM	con	(avec=APUD NOC) <i>with.</i>
Contra	CONTRA	contra	contre <i>against.</i>
De	DE	di	'de <i>of.</i>
Desde	DE EX DE	da (dopo)	dès (depuis) <i>since.</i>
En	IN	in	en <i>in.</i>
Entre	INTRA	fra (fra, infra)	entre <i>between.</i>
Hacia	FACIEM (=VERSUS)	verso	vers <i>towards.</i>
Hasta	hacia <i>and</i> ata (FINEM) (DE USQUE)	=AD-TENTUS fino (sino)	<i>or Arab. hatta.</i> (jusqu' à) <i>until.</i>
Para	PER	per	pour <i>for.</i>
Por	PER	per, da	par <i>by, through.</i>
Segun	SECUNDUM	secondo	selon <i>according to.</i>
Sin	SINE	senza	sans <i>without.</i>
Sobre	SUPRA (SUPER)	sopra (su)	sur <i>on, over.</i>
Soto	SUBTUS	sotto	sous <i>under.</i>
Tras	TRANS		<i>after, behind.</i>

NOTE 1.—Many adverbs are joined with *de* (sometimes *á*) to form compound prepositions, as *antes de*, before ; *debajo de*, under ; *encima de*, above ; *junto á*, near, &c.

NOTE 2.—*á* is often used with a noun to form adverbial expressions denoting manner, place, time &c. Ex. *Me pasearé á caballo*, I will take a ride on horse-back. *á la misma hora*, at the same hour, *á mi modo*, in my own way.

38. CONJUNCTIONS. (*Conjunciones*).

The conjunctions are also both simple and compound. They may be divided into various classes as adversative, (*adversativas*), causal, (*causales*), conditional, (*condicionales*), copulative, (*copulativas*), disjunctive, (*disyuntivas*), final, (*finales*), &c. Among them are found some adverbs and prepositions, used either alone or in composition. The most common forms not previously given are :

<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>
como	QUO MODO	come	comme <i>as.</i>
mas	MAGIS	mai, ma	mais <i>but.</i>
ni	NEC	ne	ni <i>neither, nor.</i>
ó (á)	AUT	o (od)	ou <i>or.</i>

pero,	PER HOC	però		but.
pues	POST	poi	puis	then, therefore.
que	(QUOD) QUAM	che	que	that, than.
si	SI	se	si	if.
sino	SI NON	se non	si non	if not, unless.
tambien	TANTUM BENE	(anche) (anco)	(aussi)	also.
y, (é)	ET	e (ed)	et	and.

NOTE 1.—*é* is used instead of *y* before *i*, or *hi*, when not followed by *e*, except in interrogations. Ex. *Fran- cia é Italia son paises hermosisimos*, France and Italy are very beautiful countries.

NOTE 2.—*ú* is used instead of *ó* when the following word begins with *o* or *ho*. Ex. *Me lo ha dicho uno ú otro*, one or the other told me so.

NOTE 3.—*Pero* introduces a negative clause after an affirmative, *sino*, an affirmative after a negative. Ex. *Somos sus servidores, pero no sus esclavos*, we are your servants but not your slaves. *La buena crianza no es obra de la naturaleza sino el fruto de una buena educacion*. politeness is not the work of nature but the result of a good education.

39. INTERJECTIONS. (*Interjecciones*).

These expressions of emotion are quite numerous and many of them are common to all the languages. Some of them like *ah! ah! eh! oh!* are used indifferently to express admiration, anger, contempt, pain, pleasure, surprise, &c. *Bah!* denotes aversion and contempt. *Hola! hombre!* indicate a call or summons. *Misericordia! O Dios mio! pardon!* imply grief, supplication, &c. *Sus!* gives encouragement.

40 FORMATION OF WORDS.

1. *Compound Words*. These are very numerous and are formed (in many instances) by the union of two or more words belonging to different parts of speech; most frequently by prefixing to a primitive various particles which may change its signification. Ex. *anteojos*,

spectacles; *bienhechor*, benefactor; *quitasol*, parasol; *abatir*, to overthrow, (to beat down); *conjurar* to conspire, (to swear together); *deshacer*, to undo, or destroy; *inmóble*, immovable; *perfeccionar*, to perfect.

NOTE 1. In composition, *ab* has generally the signification of away, or down; *con* signifies union; *de*, *des* often reverses the signification of the primitive; *in* is frequently negative; *per* denotes completeness, or is intensive.

NOTE 2. *Re* is rarely used in Spanish to denote repetition or reaction, but in its place the expressions *volver á* or *otra vez* are employed. Ex. *Voy á volver á escribir esta obra*, or *voy á escribir otra vez esta obra*, I am going to re-write this work.

II. *Derived Words.* By slight changes in the affix, several thousand words may be traced in each language to the parent Latin.

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Spanish.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>	
—ÁTUM	ado	ato	at	<i>senate.</i>
—ALEM	al	ale	al	<i>general.</i>
—ANTEM	ante	ante	ant	<i>infant.</i>
—ANTIAM	anza	anza	ance	<i>abundance.</i>
—ARIUM	ario	ario	aire	<i>salary.</i>
—BILEM	ble	bile	ble	<i>noble.</i>
—TIONEM	cion	zione	tion	<i>condition.</i>
—TATEM	dad (tad)	tà	té (tie)	<i>generosity.</i>
—ENTIAM	encia	enza	ence	<i>obedience.</i>
—ENTEM	ente	ente	ent	<i>insolent.</i>
—ENTUM	(i)ento	ento	ent	<i>document.</i>
—ITIAM	icia	izia	ice	<i>justice.</i>
—ITIUM	icio	izia	ice	<i>service.</i>
—ICUM	ico	ico	ique	<i>poetic(al).</i>
—IVUM	ivo (a)	ivo (a)	if (ive)	<i>fugitive.</i>
—OREM	or	ore	eur	<i>ardor, error.</i>
—ORIAM	oria	oria	oire	<i>history.</i>
—OSUM (AM)	oso (a)	oso (a)	eux (euse)	<i>glorious.</i>

PART SECOND.

USE AND ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

SYNTAX. (*Sintaxis*).

41. CONSTRUCTION.

The natural construction of a sentence is the same in Spanish as in English. A figurative construction is however frequently employed, with inversion and a change of form, to give more grace or elegance to the discourse.

42. USE OF THE ARTICLE.

I. Whenever the article is used in English the corresponding article is generally employed in Spanish. The definite article is also used in Spanish, though omitted in English, before all nouns taken in a general sense, or in their widest signification, thus including abstract nouns, names of arts, vices, virtues, &c. Ex. *Los hombres son mortales*. Men are mortal. *La virtud es amable*. Virtue is lovely.

NOTE 1.—The definite article is used before nouns denoting measure, number, time, weight, &c., also those denoting parts of the body. Ex. *Dos duros la libra*,

two dollars a pound ; *Doce libras al año*, twelve pounds a year ; *Tiene los ojos grandes* ; he has large eyes. (*Por* is sometimes used without the article).

NOTE 2.—The definite article is often used instead of the possessive adjective when some part of the body is indicated, and in the polite form of the second person. Ex. *Se lavó las manos*, he washed his hands ; *Tengo la (su) pluma de V.*, I have your pen.

NOTE 3.—The definite article sometimes supplies the place of the demonstrative pronoun. Ex. *No sabe lo que hace. Las flores de este jardín y las del conservatorio son hermosas.*

NOTE 4.—Names of the days of the week take the article when employed to mark a definite time. Ex. *Llegará el martes de la semana próxima.*

NOTE 5.—The article is not necessarily repeated with several words, as in French and Italian. Ex. *Los arboles, (las) plantas y (las) flores de este jardín.*

II. The article is not used, (as it is, always in French, generally in Italian,) before nouns taken in a partitive sense. Ex. *Tengo pan ; Quiere V. dinero ?* I have some bread ; do you want any money ?

III. Proper names of persons and places, also names of the months, nouns in apposition, and predicate nominatives take no article, except when used in a particular sense. Ex. *Jupiter, hijo de Saturno. Yo soy Americano.*

NOTE 1.—Names of certain distinguished persons, proper nouns when used as common, names of the seasons, names of countries distant from Spain, or taken in their full extent, are usually preceded by the article.

NOTE 2.—Proper names, preceded by a title or qualifying adjective, except *Santo*, employ the article before the adjective (except in the vocative case). Ex. *El capitán Rolando. El ambicioso Napoleón.*

NOTE 3.—The article is not used with *Don*, *Dña*, but it always precedes *Señor*, *Señora*, *Señorito*, *Señorita*. Ex. *Dña María*. *El Señor ministro de la guerra*.

NOTE 4.—The article is omitted before adjectives of number or order, when placed after the words to which they belong. Ex. *Carlos quinto*. *Capítulo decimo*. But *Luis el Grande*.

NOTE 5.—After verbs of motion the article is omitted before *casa*, house ; *palacio*, palace ; *caza*, chase ; *misa*, mass ; *paséo*, promenade ; and a few others when not otherwise limited. Ex. *Vamos á casa*, let us go home ; *Viene de Francia*, he comes from France.

NOTE 6.—The article is not used in exclamations, with nouns when used adjectively or adverbially, nor with nouns joined with a verb to form one idea. Ex. *Que hermosa iluminacion*. *Vino de España*. *Con paciencia*. *Tener hambre*.

43. SYNTAX OF THE NOUN.

The construction of the noun is generally the same as in English.

Exc. 1. Nouns denoting possession follow the words which they limit, and are preceded by the preposition *de*. Ex. *El reloj de mi hermano*, my brother's watch.

Exc. 2. When two words form a compound noun in English the order is inverted in Spanish, and the two are connected by the preposition *de* to denote material, means, &c., and *para*, to denote the use or end. Ex. *La pluma de oro*, the gold pen ; *La mesa para escribir*, the writing table.

44. AGREEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns which they qualify or limit. When an adjective is used with two or more nouns, it must be in the plural number, and in the masculine if they differ in gender,

except that it may agree with a feminine noun, if it precede it in the singular or follow it in the plural. Ex. *La casa y el jardín son espaciosos. Su generosa madre y padre. Los efectos y riquezas preciosas.*

NOTE.—The feminine noun *nada* is followed by an adjective in the masculine. Ex. *Nada es tan cierto como la muerte.*

45. POSITION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives and participles used adjectively generally follow the noun, but *mucho*, *poco*, *todo*, and the cardinal numbers precede it. Ex. *El bien publico. Tiene muchas tropas y pocos enemigos. Doce dias.*

NOTE.—Adjectives are sometimes placed first for emphasis, for euphony, or to change the signification. Ex. *Un excelente hombre. Papeles varios*, papers on various subjects ; *Varios papeles*, sundry papers.

46. COMPLEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The complement of an adjective may be a noun, pronoun or verb, connected with it by one of the prepositions, *a*, *con*, *de*, *en*, *para*, *por*, usually corresponding to the English construction. Ex. *Inferior á su hermano. Igual á ella. Pronto á obedecer. Léjos de Londres. Diligente en sus negocios. Ilustre por sus virtudes. El comer es necesario para conservar la vida.*

NOTE 1.—Adjectives denoting behavior are usually followed by *con*. Ex. *Es ingrato con los amigos.*

NOTE 2.—Numeral adjectives and expressions of dimension are followed, and sometimes preceded by *de*. Ex. *Dos varas de largo*, two yards in length ; *Un pozo de ochenta piés de profundo*, a well eighty feet deep.

47. USE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. The first nine ordinals are used as in English,



(except that the article is omitted) in speaking of sovereigns, and also of the chapters and pages of a book. but above nine the cardinals are more frequently employed. Ex. *Carlos quinto. Capitulo cuarto. Luis catorce. Pagina catorce, or decimo cuarto.*

2. The day of the month is usually expressed by the cardinals after the first. Ex. *El primero de Enero. Estamos á doce de Junio. Valencia, 12 de Enero de 1872.*

3. To express the time of the day the cardinals are used with the article, the noun *hora* being understood. Ex. *¿Que hora es?* What time is it? *Es la una y media.* it is half-past one. *Son las cuatro menos cuarto.* It is a quarter of four. *Van á dar las doce.* It is going to strike twelve. *Acaban de dar las ocho.* It has just struck eight.

NOTE 1.—“Ago” is represented in Spanish by *ha* or *hace*. Ex. *¿Cuanto ha?* (how long ago?) *Hace algun tiempo.*

NOTE 2.—*La tarde* represents that part of the day from noon till the beginning of night, (*noche*), which lasts till sunrise, (*mañana*). The latter ordinarily represents the time from sunrise till noon, but sometimes from midnight till noon. Ex. *A las dos de la noche, or de la mañana.*

48. USE OF THE PRONOUNS.

I. 1. Personal pronouns as subjects. See Sec. 28, Rem. 1.

NOTE 1.—*Tu* (*te*) is sometimes used in addressing children, inferiors, or intimate friends; *vos* (*os*) in addressing the Deity, and persons in high positions. *Nos* and *vos*, as nominatives, are used in the official style as the plural of Majesty. Ex. *Nos (el rey) (ó el obispo) mandamos.*

NOTE 2.—*Le* (*la, les, las,*) is sometimes substituted for *V.* (when it cannot be suppressed), to avoid repetition. Ex. *Cuando he visto á V. esta mañana, le he dicho que el negocio estaba concluido.*

2. These pronouns, as complements of a verb, generally precede it, except in the affirmative imperative, the infinitive and gerund, when they are affixed forming with it one word. Ex. *Juan me vió ayer. Dame dinero,* give me some money ; *Habiendoles dicho.*

NOTE 1.—When another verb precedes the infinitive, the pronoun may be placed before that verb. Ex. *Me salió á recibir,* he went out to receive me.

NOTE 2.—The objective form may follow the verb when the latter begins the sentence. Ex. *L'evóme á su casa cuando era niño,* he took me to his house when I was a child. *Hállase,* he finds himself.

NOTE 3.—When two conjunctive pronouns are used with the same verb, the indirect object always precedes the direct, except when the latter is a reflexive pronoun. Ex. *Iba á decirte'lo. Me lo ha dicho. Luego se me descubrió,* he immediately discovered himself to me.

NOTE 4.—The disjunctive is sometimes used with the conjunctive form to avoid ambiguity. Ex. *Yo le escribí á él (á ella),* I wrote to him (to her.)

NOTE 5.—The conjunctive pronoun is sometimes an expletive. Ex. *El se lo comió todo,* he ate everything.

II. When used indefinitely the Possessive Pronoun is preceded by the neuter article. Ex. *Lo mio no es tuyo,* mine is not thine.

NOTE 1.—When “mine” “thine”, &c., are preceded by the preposition of, the preposition and the article are both omitted in Spanish. Ex. *Es un amigo mio (tuyo),* he is a friend of mine (thine).

NOTE 2.—*Su* is often used, instead of the definite article, with a noun followed by *de*. Ex. *Su libro de V*, (your book). *Su casa de el*, (his house.)

NOTE 3.—The pronoun is generally repeated with two or more nouns, differing in gender or number. Ex. *Ha perdido su padre su madre y sus hermanas*.

III. The neuter forms of the Demonstrative Pronouns, *esto*, *eso*, *aquello*, are only used absolutely to represent an abstract idea, and hence are never joined with a noun. Ex. *Eso es cierto*, that is certain.

NOTE.—When referring to time, *este* denotes time present, *ese* time lately past, *aquel* time more remote.

IV. The Relative Pronoun is always expressed in Spanish, though sometimes understood in English. Ex. *He recibido hoy la carta que V. escribió la semana pasada*, I have today received the letter you wrote last week.

NOTE 1.—If the antecedent in English is a personal pronoun, it is generally omitted in Spanish, (*yo* and *tu* excepted), and its place supplied by the definite article. Ex. *Los que somos amigos*, we, who are friends.

NOTE 2.—*Lo que* corresponds to the English *what*. Ex. *Debemos contentarnos con lo que tenemos*, we ought to be contented with what we have.

NOTE 3.—*Lo que* is also used in the sense of *how* (*how much*). Ex. *Así se ve lo generosa que fué*, thus we see how generous she was.

NOTE 4.—*Quien* is sometimes used in the sense of the *one*, the *other*. Ex. *Quien quiere jugar, quien trabajar*, the one wishes to play, the other to work.

V. The Interrogative Pronouns are always used without the article, and when preceded by a preposition the same must precede the reply. Ex. *¿De quien (Cuya) es esta bo'sa?* *De mi padre*, whose purse is this?

my father's. *¿A cuantos estamos hoy ?* (*estamos*) *ú doce*, what day of the month is it? the twelfth.

VI. Of the Indefinite Pronouns ;

1. *Algo* is used with *de* before an adjective and *que* before an infinitive. Ex. *Tiene algo de bueno*, he has something good. *¿Tiene V algo que decir ?* have you anything to say?

2. *Alguno* is used instead of *alguien* before a preposition. Ex. *Alguno de ellos habló*, some one of them spoke.

3. *Alguno* and *ninguno* must be used instead of *alguien* and *nadie*, when an indefinite person is spoken of as belonging to a class or definite number. Ex. *¿Vino á preguntar por mí alguno de mis amigos ?* has some one of my friends asked for me? *Ninguno de mis discípulos ha estudiado la lección*, no one of my pupils has studied the lesson.

4. When *nada*, *nadie* or *ninguno* follows a verb the negative adverb must precede it. Ex. *Nada tengo*, or *no tengo nada*, I have nothing. *No hay nadie en la puerta*, there is nobody at the door. *No recibo ninguno*, or *ninguno recibo*, I receive none.

5. *Se* is often used like the French *on* with the signification of one, they, people, &c, but it is commonly regarded in Spanish as a sign that the verb has a passive sense. Ex, *Se puede ir de Valencia á Madrid en quince horas*, one (you, we, &c.,) can go from Valencia to Madrid in fifteen hours. *¿Que se dice de nuevo ?* what news is reported? (or do they report?) *Se desacredita lo que no se comprende*, people discredit what they do not understand. *Aquí se habla español*, Spanish is spoken here.

6. *Uno* and *otro* are connected by *y* or *ni* to signify both or neither. Ex. *Uno y otro son infelices*, both are unhappy. *No busca ni uno ni otro*, he seeks neither.

49. USE OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. *Ser* (see Sec. 27. II. a.) is also used in designating dignity, profession, art, the property, destination or dimension of an object, or the material of which it is made. Ex. *El es general*, (*medico, pintor*), he is a general (physician, painter). *Este libro es de Pedro*, this is Peter's book. *La flor es para ella*, the flower is for her. *Las medias son de seda*, the stockings are of silk.

2. *Estar* also indicates the situation or condition of persons or things. Ex. *El/la estaba en la calle*, she was in the street. *Estoy bueno*, I am well. *El mar está á veinte leguas de aquí*, the sea is twenty leagues from here.

NOTE.—Some adjectives vary in signification according as they are used with *ser* or *estar*. Ex. *Es bueno*, he is good. *Está bueno*, he is well. *Era malo*, he was wicked. *Estaba malo*, he was ill.

3. *Tener* is used idiomatically with the substantives *hambre, sed, miedo*, &c., instead of the verb *to be* and the corresponding adjective in English, also in expressions of age and measure. Ex. *¿Tiene V. hambre?* are you hungry? *Teníamos sed*, we were thirsty. *Tengo treinta años*, I am thirty years old. *Esta mesa tiene cinco pies de largo*, this table is five feet long.

NOTE.—*Haber, tener* and *deber* are used in elliptical expressions with *de* and *que* before an infinitive to denote necessity or a proximate future action. Ex. *Había de venir*, he was to come. *A'go tengo que decirle á V.* I have something to tell you. *Hubo de escribir*, he had to write. *Debe de ser enfermo*, he must be ill.

50. SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

The rules of agreement are generally the same as in English.

NOTE 1.—The subject of a unipersonal verb is never expressed. Ex. *Lluere*, it rains. *Fué menester*, it was necessary.

NOTE 2.—The subject is often placed after the verb for emphasis or euphony. Ex. *Lo digo yo*, I say it.

NOTE 3.—Two or more nominatives of different persons take a verb in the plural number and in the chief person. Ex. *Tus hermanas y yo iremos allá mañana*, thy sisters and I will go there to-morrow.

NOTE 4.—Two or more subjects connected by the conjunction *y* take a verb in the plural if they precede it, otherwise the verb agrees with the nearest noun. Ex. *Nunca me ha sido mas necesario tu auxilio y tu asistencia*, never have your aid and actual presence been more necessary to me.

NOTE 5.—A collective noun may be followed by a verb in the singular, when definite, and plural when indefinite, i. e., according as the attention is fixed upon the whole, or the individuals. Ex. *El ejército venció*, the army (the collective whole) conquered. *Una tropa de soldados entraron la ciudad*, a troop of soldiers (as individual agents) entered the city.

51. THE OBJECT OF THE VERB.

1. The direct object (not a pronoun, see Sec. 48, I. 2.) usually follows the verb, and is preceded by the preposition *á* if it represents an animated being or the name of a city. But *á* is sometimes omitted before indefinite nouns, and for euphony, while it is often employed with inanimate objects when personified. Ex. *Año á mi padre. He visto á Barcelona. Busco amigos protectores. Yo comparo (á) los hombres á las olas (waves) del mar. Un año sigue á otro.*

NOTE.—After *tener*, denoting possession, the object is not preceded by *á*. *Tienes un hermano*, thou hast a brother.

2. Passive verbs are followed by an indirect object connected with them by the preposition *por*, by, when they express physical action and *de* or *por* when mental action is implied. Ex. *La casa fué derribada por el viento*, the house was thrown down by the wind. *La virtud es amada de (por) los buenos*, virtue is beloved by the good.

3. Neuter and some reflexive verbs are followed by an indirect object connected with them by *de* denoting the cause, &c. Ex. *Tiritar de frio*, to shiver with cold. *Alegrarse de las nuevas*, to rejoice at the news.

4. The indirect objects indicated by the prepositions of, to, with, from, in, by, &c., in English, are generally expressed by the equivalent prepositions in Spanish, though there are many exceptions which can be learned only by observation and familiarity with the language. Ex. *Escaparon de la prision*, they escaped from prison. *Debo mucho á mi amigo*, I owe much to my friend. *Pide perdon á Dios*, ask pardon of God. *Robó el dinero al banquero*, he stole the money from the banker.

52. USE OF THE TENSES.

The tenses are generally employed as in English.

1. The preterite definite is the historical tense in Spanish, since it designates the time of an action as completely past or accurately designated. Ex. *Nació en Madrid*, he was born in Madrid. *Dos meses ha que partieron de aquí*, they left here two months ago.

2. The present perfect marks a time undefined or a period, some portion of which still continues. Ex. *He aprendido el Español en España*, I learned the Spanish language in Spain. *Mi hermano ha venido esta semana*, my brother came this week.

3. The preterite perfect marks an anterior time more accurately than the pluperfect. Ex. *Partió de esta ciudad luego que hubo recibido aquella nueva*, he left this city as soon as he had received that news.

4. The future of the Subjunctive, found only in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, represents a future action contingent in the future, usually expressed by the present in English. Ex. *Cueste lo que costare*, let it cost what it may (will).

5. The imperfect has three forms which are not easily distinguished in their usage.

NOTE 1.—The form in *se* most closely represents the English imperfect, what might, could or should be. Ex. *Pensé que nunca acabase*, I thought that he would never finish.

NOTE 2.—The form in *ria* corresponds to the conditional in French and Italian and is generally used in the conclusion of a conditional sentence. Ex. *Si tuviese (tuviera) dinero iria á Londres*, if I had money I would go to London.

NOTE 3.—The form in *ra* may be used for either of the others but refers to a time more remote and determined. Ex. *Mucho me gustara (gustaria) que sucediese V.*, it would please me much that you should succeed.

NOTE 4.—*Se* is used when the idea of ability, and *ria* when that of inclination, is implied.

NOTE 5.—When no conditional conjunction is used, and when *if* in English has the sense of whether, *ria* is employed. Ex. *Yo iria pero tengo miedo*, I would go but I am afraid. *Le pregunté si su padre vendria mañana*, I asked him if (whether) his father would come tomorrow.

53. USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Subjunctive mode is always employed in Spanish when the idea of a sentence is in any manner doubtful or contingent, expressing not what is, but what may be.

1. Hence it is used after all verbs expressing any degree of wish or will, doubt or fear that a certain event might take place. Ex. *Espero que V. venga*, I hope that you may come. *Temo que no venga mi tío*.

2. The subjunctive is also used after certain conjunctions implying the same doubt or contingency ; such as *antes que*, before ; *aunque*, although ; *cuando*, when ; *paraque*, *porque*, in order that ; *si* if, and *que* when representing a compound conjunction. Ex. *Hacelo antes que mi padre viene*, do it before my father comes. *Para que lo sepa V. se lo diré*, in order that you may know it I will tell it you.

3. The subjunctive is often used absolutely instead of the imperative in the third person singular, and in negative orders in the second person. Ex. *Nunca lo digas*, never say it.

54. USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

1. The infinitive either with or without an article often has the value of a substantive, and still governs any complement (except the genitive rarely) like the verb. *Decir y hacer son dos cosas*, saying and doing are two things. *El comer, el beber y el dormir son cosas necesarias para conservar la vida*, eating, drinking and sleeping are necessary to preserve life.

2. The infinitive is sometimes connected with a preceding verb by *que*, or a preposition. *De* or *á* must be used after a verb of motion. Ex. *Es tiempo de irse*, it is time to go away. *Voy á verla*, I am going to see her. *Vengo de hacerlo*, I have just done it. *A cuyo favor se acaba de declarar la fortuna*, in whose favor fortune has just declared herself. (See Sec. 49, 3. Note.)

3. The infinitive is often used instead of the present participle. Ex. *Al pasar por el puente he encontrado á*

tu hermano, in passing by the bridge I met your brother.
El se resistia con decir, &c., he refused, saying, &c.

55. USE OF THE GERUND.

The gerund has taken the place of the present participle, which is no longer used in Spanish, all forms in *ante* or *iente* being now considered verbal adjectives or nouns, though anciently used as they now are in French and Italian. (See Sec. 35, 1, 2).

NOTE 1.—It is often joined to a verb to denote continued action, as in English. Ex. *Estoy leyendo su carta de V.* I am reading your letter.

NOTE 2.—Preceded by the preposition *en* it denotes an action just completed. Ex. *En diciendo esto se fué*, as soon as he said this he went away.

56. USE OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

1. With *haber*, *ser*, &c. (See Sec. 35, 4).

NOTE.—When *tener* is used in place of *haber* the participle is employed as a verbal adjective, and agrees with the direct object of the verb if one is expressed, otherwise it is invariable. Ex. *Tengo leídos esos libros*, I have read those books. *Les tengo escrito largamente sobre esta materia*, I have written to them fully about this matter, (i. e., *lo que era menester*).

2. The past participle is often used absolutely, like the *ablative absolute* in Latin, instead of an adverbial clause, and then it agrees with the noun which it qualifies. Ex. *Sosegados los animos se restableció la confianza*, the minds being calmed confidence was restored. *Aprendida la gramática se sabe el mecanismo de una lengua*, having learned the grammar one knows the mechanism of a language.

57. USE OF THE ADVERB.

1. The adverb of negation is not used with the verb, as it is in French, when the sentence commences with a

negative word, but a second negative may be used when the first is *no*. Ex. *Nada se dice* (*rien ne se dit*), nothing is said. *No hai ninguno*, there is none.

2. No negative word is used after a comparative, nor after *otro*, or *á ménos que*, as in the corresponding expressions in French. Ex. *Es mas sabio que se crée*, he is more learned than one thinks. *Eres otro de lo que eras el año pasado*, thou art other than thou wast last year.

NOTE 1.—The adverbs *si* and *no* are sometimes strengthened by *que*. Ex. *No digo ni que si ni que no*, I say neither yes nor no.

NOTE 2.—The adverb is regularly placed after the verb, (and the participle in the compound tenses), except *no*, which usually precedes. Ex. *Mi amigo no ha llagado todavia*, my friend has not yet arrived.

NOTE 3.—*No* placed before a verb followed by *que* or *sino* gives the signification of “only” or “but.” Ex. *No tengo que uno*, I have only one. *No viajo sino rara vez*, I travel but rarely.

58. USE OF CERTAIN PREPOSITIONS.

1. *De* is used (a) to mark a particular distinction; Ex. *El hombre de la capa verde*, the man with a green coat; (b) instead of *á* before an infinitive depending on an adjective; Ex. *Es bueno de comer*, it is good to eat; (c) before a clause introduced by *que*, (some noun like *hecho* being understood); Ex. *Logró el consuelo de que ellos fuesen los agresores*, he enjoyed the consolation of (the fact) that they were the aggressors.

2. *En* implies motion into, *á* towards, and both are used in many adverbial expressions denoting manner, place, time, &c. Ex. *Cayó en el agua*, he fell into the water. *Voy á la posta, á pié, á las diez, de dia en dia*, I go to the P. O. on foot, at ten o'clock, from day to day.

3. *Para* denotes (a) the exterior purpose, the end, object, limit, &c.; (b) and joined with *con* it signifies

towards, or expresses a comparison with a preceding noun. Ex. *La carta es para V.*, the letter is for you. *Parto para Madrid*, I start for Madrid. *Se portaba bien para con todos*, he behaved well towards all. *No hay ninguno cosa imposible para con Dios*, with God nothing is impossible.

4. *Por* is often used instead of *para* with the signification, *for*. Though sometimes expressing purpose, it more frequently denotes the inward motive, and is used in expressions denoting *in favor of*, *in place of*, *in exchange for*, &c. Ex. *Hablar por alguno*, to speak for some one. *Asisto por mi compañero*, I am present for my friend. *Doy la capa por el sombrero*, I give the cloak for the hat.

NOTE.—In indicating the result of an action *para* implies expectation of success, *por* uncertainty. Ex. *Trabajo para ganar la vida*, I work in order to gain a living. *Ando mucho por ver si puedo dormir*. I walk much to see if I can sleep.

Rem. The preposition is generally placed before its object and is not necessarily repeated as in French and Italian. Ex. *En este mundo de miserias y aflicciones el Evangelio da gozo y esperanza*, in this world of sorrow and trouble the gospel brings joy and hope.

59. USE OF THE CONJUNCTIONS.

For the use of *é, ú, pero, sino*, (see Sec. 38, N. 1—3).

1. *Mas* is used like *pero*, and both may be used after a negative when the verb is repeated. When the sentence is affirmative and *but* is equivalent to *except* it may be rendered in Spanish by *ménos*. Ex. *Todos fueron allá ménos Carlos y su hermana*, they all went there but Charles and his sister.

2. *Que* is sometimes used to represent other conjunctions but not to avoid their repetition as in French, Ex. *Que quiera, que no quiera*, whether he will or not.







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